THE Bombay Gazette

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No. 55,460—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Octr	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	..
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov,	DELHI	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	....	—
1912				
6th Jan,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	..
3rd Feb,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 861
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Oct. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Nov. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 210.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued,

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 9th Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 12th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri. 13th Oct.	6 a.m.†	direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 12th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pandua," 3305 tons, on Wednesday 18th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Itaura" 5197 tons on or about 10th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

9th October, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	Casanova	......
Oceanien	4143	J. Cousin	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Grionnet	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Polynesien	6363	Bruno	4th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	12th Oct. 1911.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5121	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	28th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5121	R. H. Brown, R.N.R.	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C,

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F, M. S.)

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits	Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.

Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

San Francisco.
Washington.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa,

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JEWELRY

APART from the unwavering and solid demand there is for brooches and bracelets, ornaments which cannot be disregarded with any toilet, and the wide range in hair ornaments from combs and barrettes to fillets and bandeaux, permitted by the present varying style of coiffure, we are inclined to give neckwear the first place as receiving the most prominent fashionable attention, Ear ornaments follow next with hair ornaments a close third.

NECKWEAR

Medallions or Plaques continue to grow wonderfully in popular fancy, possibly because the present fancies are even more dainty and delicate than ever. We have a collection of these ornaments which are unparalleled for absolute exclusiveness and distinctiveness in idea and designs indicating Art in its truest interpretation. Festoon necklaces and necklaces with pearshaped drops in fancy stones or stole effects in braided beads and bands also continue to command admiration while the neckchain and guard attached to a locket are indispensable ornaments for afternoon or day-wear.

EAR ORNAMENTS

The pendulum of fashion continues to support and patronise lavishly ear wear in even a more determined manner than ever. The only discouragement hitherto offered to a more universal use has been overcome and it is now no longer necessary to have the ears pierced in order to wear them; as the ear ornaments may now be attached to the ear by an invisible arrangement. We have a choice collection in earwear which will be found suitable for evening wear, or with very elaborate indoor costumes and also smaller designs for wear during the day or for out-of-door use. Our stock comprises a variety in style from the dainty diamond or pearl bouton close up to the ear to the hanging pendants and hoops, in plain gold or beautifully jewelled.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BY BATLIWALA'S AGUE CURED MIXTURE & PILLS.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

One Rupee each

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper. female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY!

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS,
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1. Apply No, 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO landed at Prince's Dock, No. G Shed.

All claims for damage, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," which will ARRIVE here, on the 10th instant, from Genova, are hereby informed that the said steamer when coming out from the Suez Canal suffered a collision with a steamer which was entering the canal, thus causing much loss and damage. They are, therefore, requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING to the undersigned, sign the AVERAGE BOND, and pay a deposit of 10 per cent. on the Invoice Value of their respective goods when the usual delivery order will be given them.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle,
Above Alliance Bank of Simla.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING A HOSTEL, at Broach, estimated to cost Rs. 33,000, will be received by the Undersigned, on 25th October, 1911, upto 3 P. M.

Contract conditions, specifications, &c., can be seen in the Undersigned's Office, at Surat.

C. J. HANSOTI,
Executive Engineer,
Surat and Broach District.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.		NORTH-WEST ROUTE.	
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.		Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.	
DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VITHALDAS GOPALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client Mr. JEHANGIR MANECKJI CONTRACTOR. Any person having any cl[illegible] in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is [illegible] make the same known in writing [illegible] our office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of freehold vacant land situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement $941\frac{88}{100}$ square yards or thereabouts, and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1/7363, and bounded on the East by Chunam Kiln Road, on the West and South by the property of the vendor, and on the North by the property of Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas contracted to be sold by him to the purchaser, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1797 (1) and street No. 1 Chunam Kiln Road, and are now in the possession of the vendor.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1911.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES BOMBAY

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Medicines and Sundries, Empty Packing Cases, Tinware, Mutton Suet, Straw, Covering and Dammering and for the purchase of Castor and Ground Nut Cake and unserviceable packing cases, Casks, Spirit Barrels, etc., will be received by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 1st November, 1911.

Written application must be made for Tender and schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned,

C. F. MARR, Captain, I. M. S.,
Offg. Medical Storekeeper to Govt., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, for the supply and laying of FIBRO-CEMENT SLATES, for the roofs of the nine sheds at New Import Yard.

Copies of specification can be obtained on any office day during office hours at the office of the Undersigned, on payment of Rs. 2. per copy.

Tenders must be under sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Slating Import Yard Sheds," must be addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Port Trust Office, Karachi, and must reach him before 12 o'clock (Standard Time) on the 31st October, 1911.

The Trustees will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Manora, 4th October, 1911.

RARE-OPPORTUNITY.

WANTED BY A EUROPEAN MERCHANT.

RUPEES FIFTY THOUSAND, on safe and sound business, profit and interest allowed.

Apply box No. 3334, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to announce that Mr. H. TESSMANN, has, TO-DAY, been ADMITTED A PARTNER, in our Firm.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas and chairs, single and double almiras, tapestry lined drawing-room suites, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, phonographs, tiled teapoys and jardineers double door Austrian safe, Chubb's inner and outer door safe 30 by 22 inches.

At 4 P. M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1143 of 1909 (Purshottum vs. Sunderdas), almira, sofas, argand lamps, chandeliers, chairs, boxes, cots, &c., &c.

On account of the underwriters—1 case wax beads.

At 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.
Property of a gentleman.—
1 Rubber-tyred phaeton, in good order.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DECORATE BUNGALOWS AND RESIDENCES.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, below Sir D.M. Petit's Bart.'s Office, opposite the Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable blackwood and teakwood plain inlaid household furniture, such as drawing-room sofas and chairs, tables, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 lights hanging gas chandeliers, one large handsome drawing room clock striking half hour and hour, large marble clocks, large Carra marble statues on pedestals, very valuable large bronze figures on pedestals valuable table ornaments, large China jars, rich plated epergnes, terracotta and Persian figures, one large clock on large bronze figure, teakwood bedsteads made to order, large teakwood, very elegant almyrahs, a large lot of brass and copper utensils, etc, etc, the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE on THURSDAY, 12th October, at 2-30 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 12th October, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd floor of "Ormsby House," opposite Oomrigar Buildings, on Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, valuable mahogany and French polished teak and blackwood household furniture, by Dowji Canjee, Breslaur and others such as English and other drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, Cabinets, ebonized iron framed Cottage piano by Rose, in excellent tune, dining table, armchairs, sideboard, whatnot, glass, crockery and platedware, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, wardrobes, tables and teapoys, glass book cases, easy and Curzon chairs, Singer's hand-sewing machine, oil paintings, table ornaments, several iron and brass bedsteads in good order cooking stove, etc., the property of Fred Farlow, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 9th October, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 1825 CASES OR PACKAGES CHINESE CRACKERS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, under instructions from Mr. F. P. Talati, and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, sell by Public Auction in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1911, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at the Port Trust Fire Cracker Warehouse, Mazgaon near Navab Pond, 1825 cases of fire crackers of different sorts, sent by Mr. F. P. Talati, from China, under orders from Messrs. R. D. Cooper.

The cases were received by the S. S. Devanha, and are now lying in the Port Trust Fire Cracker Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared at the risk and expense of the buyers within three days from the day of sale.

The goods are on view.

Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th October, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th Inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 168-170, 172-176, 163, 169, 171-173, 175-177, 18-19, 63-65, 69-71, 120-122, 517-519, 102-106, 817-823, Case Nos. 474, 475, 482, 484, 485, 100-96, 152, 154, 317, 32, 163, 328, 1st Nowrojee Hill Road, Doongree Street, 2nd Nowrojee Hill Road and Jail Road East.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M., (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 37-38, 36, 31, 32, 30, 29, 28, 21 (1), 22 1-2, 1, 779-781, 6, 4-5. Case Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22, 21, 16, 17, 19 and 20, Bhatwadi Lane and Girgaum Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

POONA TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING. MONDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 10th October, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 4th October, 1911.

POONA ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, the 9th October, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 4th Oct., 1911.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12, } AT 9-30 P.M.
FRIDAY, OCT. 13, }
ALSO
R. F. A. THEATRE, KIRKEE,
MONDAY, OCT. 9TH.
GYMKHANA CLUB THEATRE, POONA,
OCTOBER, 10TH AND 11TH.

ALFRED CAPPER
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF
OWEN HUGHES
WILL PRESENT
A VARIED AND UNIQUE
ENTERTAINMENT
For the first time in India.
ALFRED CAPPER
will give an Exhibition of
THOUGHT TRANSMISSION and other
MYSTERIOUS PHENOMENA
as given by him by ROYAL COMMAND at
WINDSOR CASTLE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
and throughout ENGLAND, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM and ITALY.

The "GLOBE" says:—"The various feats successfully performed by Mr. ALFRED CAPPER have rarely been equalled and certainly never been surpassed by performer in London."

The "TATLER" says:—"One of the very few men who can give a single-handed Entertainment is Mr. ALFRED CAPPER, the Thought-Reader. He can rivet the attention of any audience for two whole hours. He has appeared before The King and Queen and nearly all the Members of the Royal Family, the Empress Eugenie and Sarah Bernhardt. He has benefited charities to the extent of £6,000."

ALFRED CAPPER'S
Entertainment has received
the personal patronage of
His Majesty KING GEORGE V.
Her Majesty QUEEN MARY.
T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
T. R. H. Prince and Princess Christian.
H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Albany.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Argyll.

And has been pronounced in London Press to be:—
Wonderful, surprising and astounding—"The World."
Refined and diverting—"Daily News."
Decidedly remarkable—"Echo. Really" clever—"Fudy."
Eminently diverting—"Morning Post."
Remarkable—"Daily Telegraph." Original—"Referee."
Pleasing and novel—"Globe." Amusing—"Figaro."
Most remarkable—"Times." Capper-tal—"Punch."
Very Interesting—"Observer."

OWEN HUGHES
(Member of the Magic Circle)
will give
SELECTIONS FROM HIS
REPERTOIRE OF
MYSTICAL EXPERIMENTS
NOVEL and HUMOROUS.

ADMISSION Rs. 1, 2 and 4. Reserved Seats, Rs. 4.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT SUCCESS
IN THE GRIP
OF
ALCOHOL.
Packed houses on SATURDAY and SUNDAY NIGHTS.
A Picture with
A LESSON AND A MORAL.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
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BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.
Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.
Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.
Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.
Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.
Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.
By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN or PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

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Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakura,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

Icilma FLUOR CREAM

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless — prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 11	„ 11 9
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 6
Monthly	2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... TWO ANNAS.

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2 0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 6.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 11-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	94	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	92 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	63 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-8		1-16
do. in New York ...	52 1-2		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·20	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20·50		1-2
do. at New York...	4·86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since 21st Sept	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 7-8	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-4		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Dull.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£230,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£100,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Good business done.
Futures	Barely steady
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 9,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·59—14
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·27	5·25	5·25	5·27	5·29
—13	—11	—12	—12	—13
Mar.-Apr.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
5·31	5·33	5·35	5·36	
—13	—13	—13	—12	

New York Official noon call Dec. 9·85, March 9·87

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·79 March 9·99.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 66,000
Receipts at " Last year	... 48,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 52,000
Exports to Continent	... 19,000
Spot Cotton—	... 9·95—10

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·83—16

Futures—Month of March 9·79—18

Declined on unfavorable cables and to reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 9 7-8—1-8
Futures month of Dec.	... 9·70—15
Futures month of March	... 9·83—17
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	453,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	197,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	202,000
Do. do. to Japan	7,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	520,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	320,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Total actual Exports................	5,000
do Forwarded	84,000
do Imports	48,000
do Stock	244,000
Stock of Cotton in London	6,780

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	10 3-8
George Mayall's Yarn	10

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...31 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... No sellers.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 36

Jan.-Feb.—Sellers. Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 36 1-2+1-2

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 55 —1-4

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-4 —1-4

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...74 2-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 67 1-4—1-2

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 6 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 66 1-2
Yellow Metal	... d 6 1-16
Standard Copper G. M. B.	... £ 54 13-16
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..................	4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India..	5 11 3

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10 3 Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 200 3-4—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Firm. High prices asked check business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...19 6—Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Entirely neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...17 9 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...November.

Tone—Opened firm and closed quieter.

E A E & Similar Crystal C & F India ...23 1 1-2—Nominal.

Months of Shipments ...March-Aug.

Tone—Sellers firm. Nothing doing owing to high prices asked.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3—Value.

Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Nov.

Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .

Sept.-Nov.—16 4 1-2—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Sept.-Nov.—16-6—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta... ......

Sept.-Nov.—16 6—Value.

July-Oct —1912—15-6—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Sept.-Nov.—16 7 1-2—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2—Value.

General Tone—In active and nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [7th Oct. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
84 Bars Silver...	1,50,000	London	Mercantile Bank
129 Bars Silver.	2,25,000	do	Yokohama Bank
84 Bars Silver...	1,50,000	do	Comptoir National
289 Bars Silver.	5,25,000	do	Chartered Bank
1103 Bars Silver	20,25,000	do	Hongkong Bank
125 Bars Silver	2,25,000	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank
172 Bars Silver	3,00,000	do	Eastern Bank
45 Bars Silver...	75,000	do	International Bank
86 Bars Silver...	1,50,000	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Sovns...	1,80,000	Aden	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	41	47,273
B B and C I Railway ...	34	39,404

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai "	...176
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 94 14 0
Forward	" 94 10 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian " " ...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns " " ...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 61 6 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 61 6 0
" 2nd " ...	" 61 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

A further decline is reported in the Home Markets owing to slack spot demand and crop estimates are being again increased. The receipts at the United States Ports are large, and the demand is not sufficient to absorb the heavy offerings from the South.

The Shippers continue to sell locally but with a little further decline, it is very likely that they will stop selling and business is expected to be resumed with Japan and Continent.

Ready market is unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 274	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	" 276	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	" 274	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	" 265	"
Fine M G Khandeish	" 271	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	" 261	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	" 265	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 260	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 266	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	" 238	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales ...	4,000 bales
Total Imports ...	......

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·26	5·23	5·24	5·25	
—01	—02	—01	—02	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·27	5·29	5·31	5·34	5·34
—02	—02	—02	—01	—02

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 30th Sept. 1911	2,496,412
	2,746,412
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 30th Sept. 1911	1,591,044
	1,155,368
Afloat	527
	1,154,841
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail from 1st Oct. 1910 to 30th Sept. 1911...	960,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 1st Oct 1911	194,841

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 12 15 0 B.T.
Forward April May ...	" 11 10 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs. 9 6 0 R.D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	" 8 5 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 58 0 0 R.T.
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 62 4 0 "
Black Kutni ...	" 50 4 0 "

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 7 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone easy. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 14 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market quiet. We quote:—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs. 5 1 0 R. T.
" " Apr.-May...	Rs. 5 7 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,760
Bank of India	67
Bank of Burma	130
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

Central India S and W Co ...	1,880
David opened at 388 2-4 and declined to	383 3-4
Kohinoor	687 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,575
New Great Eastern	185
Standard opened at 997 1-2 and declined to	982 1-2
Sun Mill	96 1-4

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	142 1-2
New Berar	550
New Mofussil	845

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	143 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	172 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord....	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16 3-4
Treacher and Co	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley 497 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	1,194 bales
Wheat	5,756 cwts.
Linseed	853 "
Rapeseed	55 "
Gingellyseed	1,742 "
Poppyseed	157 "
Groundnuts...	352 "
Castorseed	1,328 "
Rice	1,980 "
Myrabollams	247 "
Cottonseed	5,876 "
Mowraseed	541 "
Gram	1,986 "
Joowar	2,423 "
Maize	Nil.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 5-8		1-16
do. Rentes	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·20	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·51	01	
do. do. New York...	4·86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since 21st Sept	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ..	3 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 2-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £250,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged moderate business.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	... .
Total Sales	... 7,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	250 "
Imports	... Nil
Mid-Americans	... 5·59 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·28	5·24	5·24	5·26	5·28
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01
Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
5·30	5·32	5·34	5·34	
—01	—01	—01	—02	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 53,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 48,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 14,000
Exports to Continent	... 14,000
Spot Cotton—	9·9; unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·18—05

Futures—Month of March 9·12—07

Advanced owing to unfavorable weather reports and declined on southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 7-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 9·63—07
Do. do March	... 9·82—05
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

Additional Cotton Quotations unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,090,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	85,000
East Indian do ...	82,000
American do ...	1,900,000
Other do ...	91,000
Total Sales	72,000
East Indian total sales ...	1,200
Total Speculation ...	2,000
Do. Exportation ...	3,000
East Indian Export ...	600
Do. Indian Stock	20,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,300
Do. Actual Exports ...	3,400
Do. Week's Imports ...	......
Do. Speculation	......
Americans Afloat	430,000
East Indian	6,000
Total	447,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat F.-A.-Q. ...Nominal.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 1-4

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—Quiet—Sellers.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ... 36—1-2

Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...36 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship ...

Do. Name of Ports—Nominal.

Do. Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c.ex-ship 55 unchgd

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...50 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...74 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 67—1-4

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 3-8 +1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 6—Oct.-Nov.—Buyers—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 66 1-2
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16
Standard Copper G M B	£54 13-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal..... 13-3 Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...23·10 1-2—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Small business doing. Prices steady.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...19 6 Nominal

Do. Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Nothing whatever doing.

German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...17 10 1-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...Nov.

Tone—Moderate business at steady rates.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...23 3 3-4—Sellers

Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.

Tone—Firm and dearer.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 3 —Value.

Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Nov.

Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Nov.-Dec.—16 7 1-2—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Nov.-Dec.—16 9—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ......

Nov.-Dec.—17 3—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—15-6 —Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Nov.-Dec.—17 4 1-2—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—15 7 1-2 —Value.

General Tone—Higher prices asked.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 22nd Sept. 1911	Total from 1st April to 22nd Sept. 1911.	For week ending 22nd Sept. 1910.	Total from 1st April to 22nd Sept. 1910.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	23	557	18	566
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	18	573	18	574
Vessels transported	13	372	15	468
Vessels attended to	2	37	1	53
Vessels warped	...	22	2	30

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHUNDERAO—October 6, at his residence at Kalbadevi Road, Khunderao Moroji, Solicitor, age 81. Deeply regretted by his family and large circle of friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—September 27, at Oakover, Simla, the wife of Ronald G Campbell, of a son.

KILGOUR—October 2, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of T R Kilgour, Mertenga Tea Estate of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Where something is found there look again."—Wall Street Maxim.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,398. Among them the number of new admissions was 592. The average daily attendance was 80.

SETH GOCULDAS TEJPAL SHREE LAXMEE NARAYEN TEMPLE.—In celebration of the 25th anniversary of this temple a fair will be held near Gowalia Tank. A beautiful artificial garden will be exhibited in front of the deities on Monday, and fire-works will be displayed on Tuesday at 9 p.m. All are cordially invited.

THE SEVA SADAN.—The two years' lease of the Sleater Road house occupied by the Seva Sadan Society having expired on September 30th, it has been removed to its own house in the new Gamdevi Road, acquired by the Society from the Improvement Trust. The house is next to the Municipal Chowki, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the old house.

ISLAM CLUB.—The annual meeting of the club took place at the club premises at Chowpatty, when the following office bearers were elected for the year 1911. President, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.; Vice-President Sir Adamji Peerbhai, Kt., Mr. Aga Mirza Mohamed Shirazee, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Managing Committee, Messrs. Abdullabhai Lalji, Abdusattar Ayub Gaya, Abdul Kadir Khatkhatey, Abdul Kadir Haji Ismail, Cassamali Jairajbhai Peerbhai, Fazalbhai Currimbhoy, Jaffer Joosub, Husain B. Tyabji, M. H. Mackba, Mir Cassam Ali Moonshi, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Tyabali K. Barodawalla, Ismail Haji Yusuf Ahmedabadi, Salehbhoy K. Barodawalla and Sheriff Devjee Canjee; Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji, Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Ismail Gul Mahomed ; Honorary Auditor, Mr. Ali Asghar H. Faizee.

THOUGHT TRANSMISSION.

Clever Entertainment in Bombay.

A very interesting performance was given in the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday evening, when Mr. Alfred Capper, a well-known drawing-room entertainer from Home, who is just commencing his first tour of the East, gave a demonstration of his skill before a small audience. It was more or less an impromptu entertainment, and there were consequently only a few friends whom Mr. Capper has already made in Bombay and residents in the hotel present, but all found the performance an absorbing one and will look forward with pleasure to Mr. Capper's appearance at the Town Hall later in the week. The programme opened with two bewildering demonstrations with rope and braid knots, Mr. Capper slipping his wrists in and out of the tightest of knots in an amazing manner. The most interesting portion however of his performance was his very clever feats of thought transmission. For these he obtained the assistance of people in the audience, who could clearly not be confederates and apparently by means of thought reading, he told, then the names of people which they had written down found articles, which had been hidden among the audience and reproduced various actions which had been performed by them during his absence. It was all very clever and amusing, as also was an exceedingly good exhibition of conjuring by Mr. Owen Hughes, who is accompanying Mr. Capper on his travels.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

ON Saturday morning at about nine o'clock, while Vishnu Shivaji, a Municipal sweeper was passing along the quarantine huts at Mahim, he noticed some mats pulled out from the back of a hut beside the road. He lifted the mats when to his great surprise, he found underneath a bag containing some object. His suspicions having been arroused, he went and informed the police. Inspector DeBurgh of the "G" division immediately repaired to the scene and in the presence of a "panch" opened the bag, which was tied with a rope round it and with a white string at the mouth, and the body of a young ghatty woman aged about twenty (name unknown) was recovered from it.

On examining the body Inspector De'Burgh found some nail marks on the right side of her throat and slight cuts on the right hand. A string was tied tightly round her throat several times. The body smelt strongly of today.

Ih the evening the coroner Mr. E. T. Lambert opened an inquiry touching her death when medical evidence showed that death was due to strangulation Two other witnesses having been examined, further inquiry was adjourned.

THE PILGRIM SEASON.

A few days ago telegrams were received in Bombay from the British Consul at Jeddeh informing of the prevalence of plague at Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. In consequence of this, Mr. Moulvie Abdulla Ahmed, Protector of Pilgrims in Bombay, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, telegraphed the news to the principal cities in India warning intending pilgrims against the risk they ran in going to Arabia this year. This, however, seems to have had little effect as the number of pilgrims coming to Bombay en route to Arabia continues to increase and the daily number coming to Bombay now averages from 600 to 700. On account of this influx the mussaferkhanas, the pilgrim camp at Foras Road and both the Imambaras are now quite full. Thirteen steamers have already left Bombay with 12,000 pilgrims, about 3,000 are in Bombay awaiting an opportunity to get a passage and 10,000 more are expected to arrive before the season is over. It is apprehended that the late arrivals will be left behind as they would not be able to secure passages on account of the fact that only seven more vessels will leave Bombay during the season. The pilgrims do not show any disinclination to get themselves vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

JUDGMENT ON REFERENCE.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the reference in the case in which Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Hayward differed, the appeal preferred being of Chhaya Babu, Basappa Bharmana and his brother, Malappa Bharmana, against a decision of Mr. F. K. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who convicted the three men of murder on the 30th of September last and sentenced them to death.

The prosecution case was that a woman named Tulsava made a deed of gift of her property to one Nagesh Mahadeo. This enraged accused Nos. 2 and 3 who were cousins to her deceased husband, and No. 1 who was also a distant relation of hers. They hatched a plot to murder Nagesh. No. 1 invited the deceased to his place, where they had some drinks. While they were having drinks accused Nos. 2 and 3 came out of a room where they had concealed themselves and struck the deceased with an iron bar, in consequence of which the latter died.

Mr. Justice Russell was for confirming the conviction for murder and the death sentences.

Mr. Justice Hayward was of opinion that there was provocation in the case of accused Nos. 1 and his Lordship therefore was for commuting the sentence of death passed against accused No. 1 to one of transportation for life. As regards accused Nos. 2 and 3 His Lordship was of opinion that they should be acquitted.

Mr. Bhadgaonkar appeared for the first accused and Mr. S. S. Patkar for the second and third. The Government Pleader was for the Crown.

After hearing the arguments, His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, agreed with Mr. Justice Hayward and passed his orders accordingly.

HONGKONG BANK'S HEAVY CLAIM.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank against Nagindass Vallabhdass and Bhaidass Vallabhdass.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs,; Mr. C. B. Jussawalla and Mr. Narma, instructed by Mr. G. H. Dalal, were for the first defendant and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. Jafferbhoy, instructed by Mr. T. A. Ghandy for the second. The plaintiffs prayed for a decree against the defendants for Rs. 3,04,319 with interest and costs, or in default of payment asked for the sale of an immoveable property at Girgaum Back Road, the title-deeds of which the defendants had deposited with them by way of equitable mortgage for the overdraft current-account drawn by the firm of Ibhrahim Nurudin and Company, who were also largely indebted to them in other matters. The deposit of the deeds was on 9th March, 1907. The first defendant was a partner in Ibhrahim Nurudin's firm. On 3rd June, 1907 the second defendant Bhaidas withdrew his part of the guarantee, stating that his brother Nagindas was responsible to the Bank in so far as that man's half share was concerned. On the overdraft account Rs.2,47,236 only were due on 3rd June 1907, on Ibhrahim Nurudin's firm.

The first defendant denied the material allegation in the plaint and submitted that their liability if any as guarantors which was not admitted, could not be enforced till Ibrahim Nurudin's firm had failed to satisfy the Bank's claim. He asked for the restoration of the title-deeds.

The second defendant submitted amongst other things that he was discharged from his obligation as surety by reason of the Bank's dealing with Ibrahim Nurudin's firm in the manner set forth without his knowledge and consent. He counter-claimed the title-deeds of the Girgaum property, and his costs of the suit.

The case is proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

A CASTE OUTRAGE.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Barnes charged Tanu Lakhman and twelwe others with using criminal force to a Hindu woman named Kashibai. The case for the prosecution was that the accused formed members of a 'panch' who ordered that all the hair on Kashibai's head should be cut off, as a mark of her being separated from her husband. This order was carried out by other members of the 'panch,' who have already been convicted and sentenced. In consequence of the humiliation inflicted on her, Kashibai jumped out of the balcony on the fourth floor of her house and died shortly after.

His Worship fined six of the accused Rs. 10 each, one Rs. 2, and discharged the rest.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

221-05 Payne and Co Captain and V Ebrahim Haji Jacob and another vs Ayeshabaji widow Mehta and D.

650-08 Bhaishankar K and G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehanjir Bart another Mulla and M Daphtary F and D.

385-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Abdul Rayak vs Bai Junbabai widow and others Thakurdas and Co Little and Co Payne and Co.

386-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Abdulla Abdul Rahim vs Bai Jumbabai widow and others Thakurdas and Co Little and Co Payne and Co.

707-10 Smetham B and Co Gerald Pikard vs C B Robinson and others Little and Co.

449-09 Captain and V Lakhichand Ramchand and another vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.

650-03 Mulla and M Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart vs The Hope Mills Ld. Bhaishankar K and G.

372-09 Ardeshir H D and Co. Amichand Panalal vs Motichand and Harackchand and another J R Patell and Co.

1026-09 Crawford B and Co German East Africa Line Co vs Gulam Hussein Bundeali Somji Captain and V.

576-09 Matubhai J and M Gulam Hussein Bundealli Somji vs Deutsche Ost Africa Line Crawford B and Co.

9-83 Payne and Co Volkart Bros vs Desai Hirachand Vanichand Edgelow G W and Co

192-11 Unvalla and P Heptulla Esufally and others vs The Queen Spg and Wg Co Ld.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).

For Consent Decree.

482-10 Mirza M and M Ghulam Husein Hashum and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others Madhowji K and C.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

378-10 Crawford B and Co The Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corpr vs Nagindas Vallabhdas and another Little and Co T A Gandhi.

927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayana and others Payne and Co Pestonji R K and Co Captain and V Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co.

962-10 Maneckla] and T Ruttonsi Assaria and Co vs Turner Morrison and Co Crawford B and Co.

For further Directions and Costs on Special Commissioners Report.

187-07 Payne and Co Cassamally Nensi Khairaj vs Mahomedbai Nensi Khairaj Dastur and Co.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

270-11 Tyabji D and Co Jame Cooverbai vs Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar and others Madhowji K and Co.

808-10 M R Chothia Bai Khatizabai widow vs Chandbi widow and others Jamshedji R and D

434-10 Jehangir and S Heptoola Esufally and others vs Meiter Lucins Bruning Co Ldt Craigie B and C

269-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Bhimji Bhanji vs James Macneill Fainsh and others Payne and Co.

774-11 Thakurdas and Co Mahomed Hassam Haji Jan Mahomed vs Haji Salleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and another Payne and Co.

998-08 S A Tyabji Krishnaya Subhaya and others vs Narayendas Kanji Little and Co.

1173-10 Jamshedji R and D Mulji Haridas vs Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy Thakurdas and Co.

275-09 Motichand and D Vudilal Pranjiwandas and another vs Bai Mahaluxmibai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.

948-10 Bicknell M and R Gopinath Premsukhdas and others vs Narondas Manoredas Daphtary F and D.

316-09 Daphtary F and D The Jain Mills Co and another vs. Greaves Cotton and Co Smetham B and Co.

908-09 Captain and V Ayshabibi vs Mahomed Ibrahim Potrick and others Jamshedji R and D.

1154-03 Daphtary F and D Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and another Thakurdas and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

15-11 Edgelow G W and Co Hudaa Dossa and another vs Gangabai widow Madhowji K and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For further directions on Commissioner's (amented) Report.

856-09 Inperson Kunjbehari Ravinarayen vs Parbhudayal Sandagarmal, Molvi H M and R Judah and S.

For further directions on Commissioner's Separate Report.

930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohrambai and others, Smetham B and Co Judah and S Jehangir G and B

1172-10 Chitnis M and K C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another Ragavaya B and N

33-11 Motichand and D Fida Hussein Abdul Kayum and vs Abdul Hoosein Abdullali and another S B Mehta.

98-11 Thakurdas and Co Hajee Essac Joosub and others vs Siddick Hajee Ismail and others Little and Co.

127-11 Munchersha and N Ismailji Eusufally vs Abdul Rehman Haji Inperson.

326-11 Jehangir G and B Ruttonboy widow and others vs Nanabai Alibai and others Thakurdas and Co Jehangir G and B.

392-11 Smitham B and Co Meeya Ahmed Oosman and others vs Chaturanand Shivcharan and another Dadachand and P

461-11 Jamshedji R and D Manibai widow vs Chandulal Dabookram Javeri Raghavaya B and N.

51-11 Raghavaya B and N Keshowlal Chottalal vs Velji Kanji and another Madhowji K and C Mirza M and M.

313-11 Manchersha D and V Nusserwanji Cowasji Poonawalla vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderao L and M.

381-11 Manchersha and N Harkissondas Haridas vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderao L and M.

351-11 Judah and S Veerji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Laxman Powar In person.

424-11 Nadirsha and D Tricumdas Doongersey Ardeshir H D and Co.

883-05 Name H and Co Nemtulla Ebrahim Noorodin vs Abdul Kayum Ebrahim Noorodin and others Pestonji R K and Co Little and Co Thakurdas and Co.

752-10 Mulla and M Karbala Begum vs Ebrahim minor and others Shroff D and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Petition for hearing in Chambers.

6-82 Craigie B and Co The Sind Press Co Ld and reduced vs The Sind Press Co Ld and reduced Petitioners.

For decree under 0'34, Rule 6 C P C.

695-09 Mansukhlal J H and Co Hiravahu widow and another vs Jamnabai widow and another Jehangir and S.

For Consent Decree.

976-10 Mulla and M Hindu Jethaji and another vs Dayal Mowji Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

307-11 ~~Subais and G (for pauper. Sakinabai vs Abdul Khadir Sullemanji~~ Thakurdas and Co.

For Confirmation of Scheme and for Further Directions and Costs.

746-07 Madhowji K and C The Advocate General of Bombay vs Ranchordas Vandravandas and others Jamshedji R and D Edgelow G W and Co Jehangir G and B

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

439 07 Mulla and M Haroon Tar Mahomed vs Moosa Haji Joonus and others Mulla and M Shamrao M and H Mathubhai J and M Payne and Co Kanga and S.

Long Causes.

705-11 Judah and S Lingaya Pochetty Lingal vs Subrathi Jan Mahomed F P Pavri.

367-11 Little and Co Solomon Ab-oody Menashy Meer vs Elias Ishak Hayim Jamshed R and D

333-11 Mulla and M Nazerally Mahomed Raisey vs Moola Ibrahimji Rajbhoy Pestonji R K and Co

349-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Framji Jamshedji Kukaria vs Sorabji Jamshedji Kukara and others S B Mehta Little and Co

354-11 G H Dalal Goculdas Khimji vs Khanderao Land and Mehta Manchersha and N.

360-11 Jehangir M and S Chimabai widow vs Dhulla Kuppa and others Mehta and D Jamshedji R and D

291-11 Mirza M and M Umedbhai Ramdas vs Balkrishna Raghunath Shringarpuri and others Chitnis M and K

311-11 S A Gandhi (for pauper) Bai Laxmi widow vs Hurjiwan Natha and others Motichand and D

838-10 Matubhai J and M Hirji Shivji vs Vinayek Balkrishna Shamshett and others Captain and V Jehangir G and B

373-11 Captain and V Prithirag Bhagwandas vs Maneckhlal Nanalal Daphtary F and D

18-11 Crawford B and Co Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer Mulla and M

1154-11 Edgelow G W Kalidas Nanchand and others vs Purshotam Wathuram and others Matubhai J and M

571-10 Subnis and G Amrit Moreshwar Parohy vs The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld Tyabji D and Co.

1080-09 Mirza M and W Rustomji Byramji Choksey vs Bejonji Byramji Choksey and others Jehangir G and B.

1185-10 Mulla and M Vasontrao Madhowrao vs Anantrao Ganpatrao and others.

192-10 Little and Co Damodar Hemmondas and others vs Jugoomull Tricumdas and others Bhaishankar K and G.

311-10 Madhawji K and C Javeri and Co vs Vallabhdas Jeram and others Raghavaya B and N Smetham B and Co

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

23-11 Tyabji D and Co Jotram Kedarnath vs Kissonlal Chedimull and others.

400-11 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Josub Haji Adam Nurani vs Haji Adam Haji Usman Nurani Tyabji D and Co

887-10 Jehangir and S Jehangir Dorabji vs Khurshedbibi widow and others Ardeshir H D and Co Captain and V Part heard.

335-11 Mulji and K Tricumdas Heerji and another vs Gopaldas Thackersey Manickhlal and T.

850 05 Kajhavaya B and W Jaganath Nilkanth vs Rajaram Madhavram and others Kanga and S

122-10 Shroff D and D Khimji Hirji Kayarei vs Rustomji Byramji Syabai Craigie B and Co.

184-11 Jehanjiri M and S Eulockchand Hookamchand vs Kasiram Javantram Mulla and M

395-11 C P D'Cunha Gulabchand Bhagwariji vs William Clarke and others Jehangir M S Kanga and S.

445-11 Wadia G and Co Gaddam and Co. Hirachand Vaulchand Edgelow G W and Co.

273-11 Ardeshir H D and Co. Byramji Hirjiboy Bhugwagar and another vs Nowroji Dhanjibhoy Bhaji Wagar. In person.

462-11 D G Mantra Damar. Balwant Date and others vs Moresodar Jagannath date and others D J Mantri Chitnis M and K Shamrao M and H.

497-11 Pestonji R K and Co Chimabai widow and others vs. Kashibai widow Khanderao L and M

Before the Prothonotary.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

17-11 D J Mantri, Vijibai widow vs Ghella Varsang F P Pavri.

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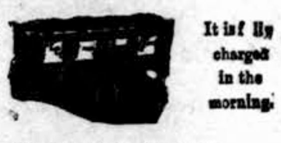

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ula, 3,436 tons Captain J. R. and Sullivan, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain M. Moxon, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a generel cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Harpenden, 2,302 tons, Captain A. E. Cromack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons Captain C. S. Smmett, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mouhmin, with a cargo of Timber and rice.

The Hansa line steamer Ruchenfels, 2,906 tons, Captain D. Klappenburg, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The Rubattino line steamer Capri, 2,680 tons, Captain P. Figari arrived in harbour in Saturday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. N. Co.'s Ltaura, 3,362 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Samarang with a cargo of sugor and timber, 71 cattle, 44 goats, and Kids and 8 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain W. Le Marchant, arrived in harbour on Friday from London with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston R I Troopship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck...... do
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.........Jones...... do
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche ....Troopship
R I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str

STREAM.

Reechenfels...2906 Kloppenberg...W & A Graham &Co
Harpenden.........2302 Cromack... ....
Virawa...........2176 Emmett ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 7.

Avala..............2332 Canham......W & A Graham & Co
Brilliant Bque ...3609 Grant ....Philadelphia... Standard Oil Co
Brazilians.........3804 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Delta.........4780 Martin......Shanghai ....25-10...... P & O S N Co
Lescie...............8675 Blagdon........ ......
Lawada............ 2124 Lane ....M M & Co
Meanatchy......1368 Kilner......... Do
Nurani.......2820 Crebbin ....T Morrison & Co
Norkoowa ...... 1074 Jones..................B & H S N Co
Pundua..........2126 Morrison..................M M & Co
Rysbergen ....2280 Burgen......................T M & Co
Rewa...............4011 Kerr................ ....Transport

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 7.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Beckbergen ..... 2447 Hond......Antwerp .. 9-10... T M & Co
2 Circassia....... . 4315 Osborne ..Liverpool ...12-10... W & A Graham & Co
4 Maresfield...........2632 Davies......Hull...10-10... W & A Graham & Co
5 Umballa..........3426 Rait.........Calcutta ...10-10... M M & Co
7 Bohemia.........2301 Bartole ...Trieste......16-10... Austrian L S N Co
8 Itaura ....3363 Bishop ...Calcutta......9-10...... M M & Co
9 Culna...... ..3963 Farquharson...10-10 ..M M & Co
10&11 Berbera......3988 Lemarchand ...Antwerp...N F M M & Co
12&13 Persia...4155 Hayward ...London ... ..2110...... P & O Co
16 Queenborough ...1891 Jones...Antwerp ...15-10... W & A Graham & Co

H W V D

Lhasa ......949 Morrison......K'chi......9-10...M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati..........521 Ahmed......Repairing...Bo S N Co

30 ton Crane.

Gallea ......555 Wratt...Repairing...J Mackintosh & Co

M W D D

Siberien............2032 Gore......Jeddah ......15-10...... B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
6	Itaura	Bishop	Samarang, Sept 5
	Berbera	Be Marchant	London, Sept 1
7	Capri	Figari	H'kong, Sept 13
	Virawa	Emmett	M'mein, Sept 25
	Harpenlen	Cromock	Calcutta, Sept 26
	Reschenfels	Kloppenberg.	H'burg, Sept 2

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi
	Ula	Sullivan	Calcutta
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Zanzibar, &c
	Arabia	Palmer	London
	Newby Hall	Parker	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday—

Steamer Berbera, for Antwerp.
" Lord Stanley, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

[illegible]trian Lloyd steamer Africa, from Bo[illegible] [illegible]en on the 6th instant.

EXPORTS.—OCT. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]—30 bales wool, The Bombay Coy. Ltd; 60 bales wool, F Khoobchand; 105 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 22 bales wool, S Gumberchand; 50 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 31,251 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 9 bales wool, M J Mowla; 2 bales hides, N Kassum; 3 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beekbergen s—351 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Kluanjee; 12 bales hemp, K Vishram; 50 bales cotton, H E Boade and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

White Cross s—219 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 15 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR CANTON.

Arcadia s—15 cwts goldstone, C J Karanjia.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—32 cases Indian condiments, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Co; 40 boxes British dollars, The National Bank; 2 pots Rose oil, M Roopchand; 1 case yarns, I Chimandass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—100 bales cotton twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 5 chests opium, M Gazenand; 10 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 9th October 1911.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

THE mysterious disappearance of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, of which the evening newspapers told us on Friday, was fully explained a little later when he appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment for seditious writings. The circumstances connected with his arrest and trial savour very strongly of comic opera. On the arrival of the mail in Bombay harbour the man was arrested on a warrant and the reporters of the Vernacular Press, who had gone to the pier, according to custom, with the object of interviewing him, learnt he had gone ashore in custody of the police. Following up their information they went to the Head Police Office, but could obtain no news. Seen later, the Chief Presidency Magistrate intimated to a Press representative that he could give him no information. Meantime, however, from Simla came a wire that Bepin had been arrested on a charge of publishing a seditious pamphlet entitled "The Etiology of the Bomb in Bengal," two years ago. It then transpired that he was to appear before the magistrate at the unusual hour of 6 p.m. The reporters presented themselves at the Court and after some demur and a preliminary caution, were permitted to remain. The news was already out and no other sensible procedure could have been followed. To spirit a man away, deny all knowledge of his whereabouts and confine him in a remote jail may have its advantages in Russia, and possibly in India it would be better than the prolonged trials where the accused have opportunities of making long speeches, posing as patriots and martyrs and reiterating seditious sentiments, but to have followed that course in Bombay, in the case of Bepin Chandra Pal would have been to stir up more disaffection than the publication and dissemination of his pamphlet.

We are glad wiser counsels prevailed and that publicity was given to the proceedings. No good purpose is to be gained by suppressing the truth and if the facts connected with this case had not been allowed to transpire we should not have blamed our contemporaries if they had published such information as they were able to obtain. Mr. Bepin's offence was one of magnitude and could not be passed over. His defence was ingenious though lame, for though he may have written his pamphlet in the freer political air of London, it was forwarded for distribution in India. How many copies were smuggled into this country probably the authorities know fairly well. If only a few it made neither the offence nor the intention any less mischievous. True the accused apologised and asked for pardon. Culprits frequently do when they are caught. But to accept that apology and to accept his explanation was the very height of magnanimity and his sentence, of one month's simple imprisonment, apparently appealed to the prisoner's sense of humour, for, doubtless with his tongue in his cheek, he applied that he might be treated as a first class misdemenant and desired to be informed if that day would count as one of the period of his sentence. The plea of journalistic license was a piece of sheer impudence. A journalist can claim no more license or liberty than any other law-abiding subject of the Crown. Moreover, Bepin Chandra Pal can at best claim to be an amateur journalist, like so many of his countrymen who claim consideration as exponents of public opinion. Bepin is a glib Bengali Babu, a schoolmaster, and as such, knew well how dangerous it is to put such literature as he produced into the hands of half-educated youths. His offence was greater than that of a journalist would have been.

The story of his life, briefly told, is this—on the authority of Messrs. Ganesh and Co.'s biography: "It was in that historic year 1858, which witnessed the birth of that ever memorable rise of the Indian Sepoys and of the subsequent concession, by the late Queen Victoria, of the Magua Charta—the well-known Proclamation—that Bepin Babu was born in Sylhet District in the curzonian Bengal. His father, Babu Ramchandra Pal, was a vakil and, by dint of his own inimitable abilities, soon rose to eminence in the profession, becoming leader of the local bar. His public influence which was very great, his vast knowledge, and his legal talents even the Government recognised, and as a token thereof appointed him a District Munsiff." From such a father a loyal son might have been expected, but the child was "very precocious and passed the Matriculation Examination while yet very young." He changed his religion which so enraged his father that he "resolved not even to see the face of his only son," relenting only on his death-bed. Bepin became a schoolmaster at Cuttack and Bangalore, subsequently becoming librarian in the Calcutta City Library and in 1900 went to England as a free scholar to study Comparative Theology at Oxford. After travelling through Europe and America he started "New India." But "ever since that notorious partition scheme of Bengal he has been looming large in the eyes of the public as a dauntless champion of the people's rights and as an indefatigable, ardent and zealous fighter for his people and his people's cause. It was he who founded the leading nationalist organ *Bande Mataram* of which he was for some time the distinguished joint editor with Babu Arabindo Ghose." His speeches on the Arms Act, on the Boycott and the Gospel of Swaraj suffice to reveal the tendency of his views, and the nature of his politics even if the "Etiology of the Bomb" has not been widely read. What the results of his teachings may have been it is impossible to tell, yet weight appeared to have been attributed to his plea that psychological explanation might be made without moral justification for writing. There was no moral justification for writing the article he admitted and his humble submission was that he read it months after it was published and he read it that day in the solitude of Mr. Vincent's room and was convinced that it should never have been published. For months before he wrote it he was away from his country and out of touch with public life in India. Even before he left India he was out of touch with public life, as in 1907 he was in jail for six months, for refusing to give evidence in a judicial proceeding. In England he breathed the atmosphere of freedom and coming in contact with the free journals of England he forgot the fact that he was not writing for English people in England, but for people in India. Apparently he forgot the means he took to get his pamphlet circulated in this country. Plausible his defence was but the most utter nonsense and an insult to the intelligence of the Bench and those who heard him. Still a month's imprisonment is considered to meet the ends of justice!

WIRELESS TELEPHONY. To the wonders of modern life at sea is to be added the marvel of wireless telephony. Experiments have been conducted in England with a new system, and it is claimed that the results which were obtained during mail week proved conclusively the absolute practicability of wireless telephony at sea. Messages have already been transmitted from the land to a vessel over half a mile out. This, of course, seems but a paltry distance compared with those at which messages can be communicated by wireless telegraphy, but the inventor is very hopeful that success at sufficiently great distances will eventually be achieved, to render the apparatus of the greatest use to shipping in war and peace. He says that with his system on land he has already communicated at a distance of over three miles, and he finds that water, which is a much better conductor than air, offers great advantages, which are greater than those to be claimed for the conditions when working overland. Therefore, except perhaps for the greatest distances, there seems to be some basis for the claim that this system, when it has been perfected, will oust wireless telegraphy on warships, as it has for war purposes the immense advantage that it provides the enemy with no target for its fire. There are no masts and over-head wires such as are necessary to an installation of wireless telegraphy. The apparatus is very simple, is small and is easily portable. It has only to be lowered over the side into the water and conversation can at once be commenced with any vessel or shore station possessing a similar instrument. Only a small supply of electricity is needed, five or six dry cells being sufficient and the inventor declares that each instrument will cost not more than £10. Thus it will be a very cheap affair, and unlike experience with wireless telegraphy there should be little difficulty, when once the system has been improved sufficiently to be placed on the market, in getting it adopted almost immediately by practically every vessel of any size afloat. Mr. Sharman, the inventor, is naturally observing the necessary secrecy with regard to his system but he states that the main secret is an "impulse coil," which possesses the power to magnify ordinary wireless currents into powerful "shocks," which radiate in every direction, finding a response in the distant receiving apparatus. The apparatus, it is said, can be used with equal facility for telephone or telegraph a Morse "tapper" being fixed to it. Again, the overland telephony is expected to play an important part in the life of the miner. Experiments which have been made suggest that it may be of the greatest service on rescue work, enabling men if they have one of Mr. Sharman's machines with them, to communicate with people on the surface, even if they are entombed miles beneath the ground. Mr. Sharman states that he has spoken clearly through three and a half miles of rock. The advantages of the wireless telephone in such cases are obvious, and could such an instrument have been available at the great Whitehead disaster, many wretched men for whom it was found impossible to do anything, might have been saved.

MR. COLE'S DEPORTATION. THE Hon. Galbraith Cole has left East Africa and, unlike some people, we believe that if ever, it will be a long time before he is allowed to return. The British Government, acting through the local Governor, has taken up a perfectly logical position in this matter, and we think that Mr. Harcourt will be strong enough to persist in it. Mr. Cole himself seems to have adopted a sensible enough attitude since the order for his deportation was issued. He desired, we are told, that no demonstration of any kind should be made on his behalf by his neighbours. He wished quietly to be allowed to wind up his affairs and to take an unobstrusive departure from the Colony, and be left to make any representations to the Government, which he may consider desirable, when he had arrived in London. Mr. Cole, however, has been a man who has needed saving from his friends, for though with no doubt the best of intentions; they have respected his wishes in neither respect. Not only did they insist upon making his departure a public occasion, and forcing upon him a presentation, but they are also forwarding a memorial to the British Government. We think they were unwise in both actions, but particularly in regard to this memorial which, according to a message to the *Times* is a document, which will not stand examination for a moment. After reciting the sympathy of the settlers with Mr. Cole on personal grounds, the memorial is reported to say that public opinion deprecates his deportation as over-riding a legal trial. We need not repeat the circumstances of Mr. Cole's trial which are well known, but the result of the trial has been over-ridden because, although the court was legally constituted, the jury acted in an unconstitutional manner. We have no doubt that had a similar occurrence taken place in a trial in the United Kingdom—at any rate in a trial for any less serious a crime than murder—the judge would have discharged the jury as being incompetent. In this case it would obviously have been useless to empanel a second jury, and there was no other course open than for the Government to intervene. The *Law Journal*, which is a journal, whose opinion on such a subject is entitled to respect, is quoted at some length in another column. We may repeat its views very briefly here, It says: "It is useless to try and justify such an act to the conscience of a law abiding country;" further "when . . . the partialities of a white jury paralyse the ordinary administration of justice, it is quite time for the Colonial Office to step in and give an impressive lesson such as will be conveyed by this order for deportation." Both from the strictly legal and the moral points of view, the opinion expressed in the memorial cannot be defended for a moment, and we are sure Mr. Cole's case will be much better left in his own hands. The East African settlers by making this prolonged display of prejudice can only destroy what little chance Mr. Cole may have of obtaining permission to return. They should remember that the action of Government has been intended to be as much a censure on the public opinion of the Colony as upon the actions of Mr. Cole, and the greater the demonstration they make of that opinion, the more need there will appear that the Government's censure should be drastic.

FROM private information recived from England the *Amritz Bazar Patrika* learns that Master Baker has had a relapse. This is likely to interfere with the coming out of Sir Edward Baker to resume the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

AT Saturday's meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee recommendations of Public Works Sub-Committee appointing Mr. Longdon, Waterworks and Sewerage Engineer, Rangoon, as Municipal Engineer, Lahore, on probation for six months on a salary of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 was carried by the majority, a minority including Lala Lajpat Rai voting for an Indian Engineer.

THE Moscow Municipality has purchased the late Count Tolstoy's house in Moscow together with the sofa on which the great writer slept for a score of years, his night table and toilet fittings and his favourite chair.

CAPTAIN Postnicoy, of the Russian army, has been tried and sentenced to loss of all rights and eight years' penal servitude for disposing of State secrets in his possession to the agents of Austro-Hungary, Germany and Japan.

MR. Glenn Curtiss, the famous American aviator, has invented a hydro-aeroplane, which is said to be the most perfect type of its kind. Mr. Hugh Robinson has decided to use this new machine in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic. He says that the first cross-ocean flight will be accomplished by a hydro-aeroplane.

IN view of a possible conflict between France and Germany, a lively campaign has been started in the Bernese Jura District of Switzerland for the strengthening of the fortifications and the building of new ones with the object of assuring the safety of the strategic positions.

ANOTHER Kabuli riot is reported from Tittagargh (not far from Calcutta). There was some misunderstanding between the Kabulis and the mill-hands of Tittagarh and they were ready with lathies for a fight when Messrs. Tosh and Robertson, Engineers, came on the scene and with the help of the police averted the riot. Six Kabulis were arrested after some resistence.

THE Representative Assembly of Mysore resumed its sitting at noon on Saturday when a large portion of business before it was disposed of, the majority of the replies from the Government to the proposals submitted being "recorded," "noted for future consideration," "cannot be complied with," "no reply," etc.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Opposition to the Kaiser.

Anarchism in Spain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEP. 23.

Franco-German negotiations are pursuing a normal course, and one which completely deprives them of any character inimical to the peace of Europe. Confirmation of the exclusive information announced in these columns is again forthcoming in a semi-official Note issued in Paris, and telegraphed through Reuter's Agency in the following terms:—The conversation which M. Jules Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter had yesterday confirmed the disposition of Germany to seek a basis for a definitive understanding with France regarding Morocco. It may now be assumed that, after the examination of the German point of view, to which the French Government will devote itself during the next few days, and after precision has been given to the formulæ before them, the establishment of an agreement will be possible. Telegrams from Berlin also indicate German confidence in a diplomatic settlement of the controversy.

A special messenger from M. Jules Cambon, giving the result of his negotiations with Herr von Kidderlen-Waechter, is expected to arrive here to-day. It is stated that the representatives of large Congo companies recently approached M. Lebrun, Minister of the Colonies, to ask what indemnity they would receive in case the territories they held in concession were ceded to Germany. The answer is said to have been made that all the terms of their concessions would continue to hold good under a German administration in the same way as hitherto under a French one.

An optimism for which the confident tone of the French Press is largely responsible is the keynote of the German Press utterances on Morocco yesterday. A semi-official Note in the "Lokalanzeiger" states that the meeting between Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon yesterday was followed by a second to-day, at which proposals made with a view to a settlement of the few still outstanding points were discussed. The journal adds:—"These proposals it may be assumed, will lead to a compromise. It appears not impossible that such a result will be attained in the course of the next few meetings and negotiations. It seems still undecided whether a joint "communique" of both Governments will be issued immediately thereafter, or after the question of territorial concessions has also been settled. In any case the settlement of the latter will only be a question of days, so that the entire negotiations should be terminated before the end of September." The "Tagliche Rundschau" says:—"It is correct that the question of German participation in public works in Morocco has been settled, and an agreement will probably also be reached in regard to the question of native "proteges." After that only the question of consular jurisdiction will remain open, and the other signatories of the Madrid Convention will have to be consulted in regard to that."

OPPOSITION TO THE KAISER.

One of the features of the summer season in Germany has been a series of more or less veiled attacks on the Emperor, not by the Socialists or other democratic elements, but by the extreme reactionary Conservatives who represent in politics the interests of the great Prussian landowners. The Conservatives in Germany are not merely opposed to every kind of political and social progress, but they are actually retrograde in their tendencies, inasmuch as it is their desire to abolish manhood suffrage, whereby the deputies of the Imperial Legislature are now elected, and to sweep away such slight traces of constitutional government as already exist. They hold about seventy seats in the Reichstag, out of a total of 397, but their numerical strength does not adequately represent their real power in the country. The ruling caste is predominantly Conservative, and Conservatives hold the most important administrative posts in the Government service, so that their influence is enormous. As a rule, they make a great parade of their loyalty to the Kaiser and of their devotion to the Crown but just now they are bitterly discontented with the trend of affairs, and are venting their displeasure on the Emperor. Two innovations introduced by the Imperial Government have incurred their hostile criticism. First and foremost the recent bestowsl of Constitutional government on the provinces af Alsace and Lorraine, which were conquered from France in the Great war of 1870 and 1871, and which, since their acquisition by Germany have been administered as Crown lands, meaning that they have had no voice in the control of their own affairs. The Emperor appointed a Viceroy, and that official, together with a complete staff of subordinates placed throughout the country, ruled the two provinces. The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine had no representation, and were thus deprived of the elementary rights of citizenship, although they were compelled to fulfil all its duties especially in regard to taxation. The Kaiser swept away their disabilities by promulgating a Constitution for both provinces, granting them their own State Legislatures, together with representation in the Federal Council of the Empire, but this act of political justice, which reflects credit on the judgment and good sense of the Emperor, was highly displeasing to the reactionary Prussian Conservatives.

Alsace and Lorraine, according to the Conservative version are so close to the French frontier and peopled so largely by a population of French descent that possession of full Constitutional rights involves a grave danger to Germany, inasmuch as they will probably exploit their newly gained political power not to control their own local affairs efficiently but to promote the reconquest of the two provinces by France. The Emperor, on the other hand, acted on the belief that the bestowal of full political rights would tend to make them happy and contented citizens of the German Empire, and thus remove precisely that danger which the Conservatives see in the new order of things.

The other cause of complaint by the Conservatives was the action of the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, Herr Delbruck, in seeking the co-operation of the Socialist party in the Reichstag in connection with the Bill for the extention of State insurance. Herr Delbruck invited several of the Socialist leaders to confer with him on various points of the new measure with a view to ascertaining the views of the representatives of the working classes on several controversial questions connected therewith.

This the Conservatives describe as treason, because any kind of compromise with the Socialists—who are avowed Republicans, and aim at the overthrow of the monarchy as well as of other established order of society—is equivalent, they hold, to a grave offence against the whole community. It is assumed that the Secretary of State for the Interior would not have got into touch with the Socialists without the Kaiser's assent, so that William II. is held responsible for the desire to come to terms with them.

The political revolt of the Prussian Conservatives against the Kaiser is a significant event, because it shows that they are only loyal to the Crown so long as the reigning monarch adopts their own political views and pursues their own political aims. The moment the Emperor breaks loose from the Prussian Conservative tradition, they turn against him and oppose him with all the virulence at their command. The Prussian Conservative revolt opens the possibility of the Kaiser, to use a vulgar expression, falling between two stools. He has become too progressive for the Conservatives, but is highly improbable that he will ever become sufficiently progressive to suit the democratic parties and groups.

On the contrary, the Socialists rejoice at the differences of opinion between his Majesty and the Conservatives, and exploit the situation thus created for their own political purposes. Every step taken by the Kaiser towards a progressive policy brings down upon him the wrath of the Conservatives, without yielding the compensating advantage of the support and admiration of the democrats.

The leader of the Conservative political insurrection against the Kaiser is the parliamentary leader Herr von Heydebrandt, whose power and influence in the country are so great that he is commonly known as the "uncrowned King of Prussia."

NEW TAXATION IN FRANCE.

The gist of the French Ministerial proposal for four new series of taxation is published. They are, first, a saving by preventing the evasion of payment of the duties on the sale of businesses and household property; second, a tax on transactions at the general commercial exchange; third, a higher tariff for the gold and platinum warranty; and fourth, a general tax on gas, electric, and other lighting. By this means M. Klotz, the Minister of Finance, hopes to raise nearly a million sterling, which will go towards balancing the Budget of 1912. The preliminary estimate for this Budget gave a deficiency of more than seven millions sterling. But, having searched high and low, M. Klotz produced an ingenious plan for raising the major portion of this sum by calling upon the Eastern Railway Company to pay to the State the sum of six millions sterling which it owes on account of advances consequent upon the war.

The other prospective resources have apparently been discovered with much less difficulty than usual, but they will undoubtedly be no less sharply criticised. Each and every Minister of Finance of the last half-dozen years has had to cast about him for new resources. Latterly the banking and financial world has been the chief source of supply, but M. Caillaux, one of the greatest experts of the day, has doubtless understood that a limit must be fixed, and has probably warned M. Klotz to hold his hand and seek elsewhere. The reception accorded to such vexatious and unproductive measures as the surtaxes on tobacco and cigarettes, the tax on the automatic lighters, and the proposal to put a duty on pianos has given M. Klotz no temptation to continue in this direction, but there is no promise that he will be less bitterly attacked for the proposed tax on light. This tax is expected to realise £600,000, but its stringency and the minutial of its provisions have given a rather doleful surprise to many Ministerialists who believe in indirect taxation, but not on necessities.

Lighting for public or industrial purposes is to pass free, and so are the lights on vehicles, but there is to be a tax of one-twentieth of a penny per hectowatt for electricity and of one-tenth of a penny per cubic metre of gas. This is not all Calcium carbide sold for lighting purposes is to pay one and eightpence per hundredweight. Electric lamps are to pay from a halfpenny (ten watts), with a double tax on lamps of metallic filament. There is to be a special tax of half a crown a yard for the tubes of the popular new system of lighting by mercury vapour, and three halfpence on each incandescent gas burner. Carbons for electric arc lamps are to be taxed a penny a pound, and incandescent mantles are to pay halfpenny each. One of the most striking points about the scheme for new taxation concerns what it leaves out. It provides for no Income-tax revenue. This is all the more remarkable as Mr. Caillaux, the father of the last Income-tax Bill, is now at the head of affairs: His was one of two or three score that have lived short and tragic lives in the Parliaments of the Third Republic. The chance never looked brighter, but apparently it is not bright enough to be taken.

ANARCHIST DANGERS IN SPAIN.

It is announced in Madrid, that the Government is disposed to recognise the strike if it is conducted in a legal manner. If, however, the movement interferes with the public services, and the staffs of the various organisations go on strike without having previously announced within the period fixed by law their intention of stopping work, the Government will consider the movement illegal, and take energetic steps to put an immediate stop to it. Should in reality prove to be the critical day, the Government will take all necessary measures to deal energetically with the law breakers. At the slightest sign of a revolt the troops will, it is announced, make use of their arms. "All those who wish to start disorders in the street"—Senor Canalejas has declared—"will have an opportunity of doing so. I am resolved to put and end once and for all to these threats of revolution."

Three hundred arrests were made in Madrid during last night. The persons in custody include Senor Caballero, Councillor-General and Vice-President of the General Labour Union. The Labour Hall is stated to have been closed.

So far, the fears that a general strike would be declared to-day in Madrid have not been realised, and it is rumoured that the order to strike has been postponed till to-morrow. The streets wear their usual aspect, and the tramcars and trains are running as usual.

The authorities have taken the most elaborate measures to prevent disorder. During the night pedestrians were stopped in the streets and searched by the police, who seized a quantity of arms. The stocks of the Madrid gunsmiths have been collected by the police, and will be restored to their owners, when the situation becomes normal. The troops are confined to barracks, and all workshops and convents, the seminary, the residence of the Papal Nuncio, the railway stations, and the public buildings are being watched by the Civil Guard and policemen armed with rifles. Forces of guards and police are also stationed at strategic points in the city. Everything was quiet at nine o'clock.

A telegram from Valencia reports that Alcira and Cullera have been retaken from the revolutionaries by the troops sent from Valencia and that order has been restored in the two towns. The presidents of several labour unions in Valencia have protested to the Captain-General against the acts of the Anarchists, and have announced that they are ready to resume work, having gone on strike only out of solidarity with the Bilbao strikers, and not with any revolutionary intentions.

Disorders at Jativa and Carcagente, near Valencia, have assumed a character similar to those at Alcira. Some of the inhabitants who support the revolutionary movement set fire to the public building and cut the railway. Troops sent from Valencia are stated to have arrived at Carcagente and to be marching on Jativa.

Reports of disorders have been received from other country districts, particularly Amurrio and Zuazo. There is some uneasiness among the population in consequence of the departure of the Civil Guard for Bilbao. At Seville sleepers were placed on the line of the Huelva Railway before the passage of a goods train, but they were removed in time. The train was derailed at the next points, but no one was hurt.

According to the latest news, order prevails at Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville, Valencia, and Saragossa. Arrests continue to be made everywhere. The number of persons who have been detained at Barcelona since Saturday is 158. The Modernist school at Valencia has been closed. At Huelva the strike movement is being opposed by some of the workers. The workmen at Vittoria are undecided as to what course to adopt. At Murcia a general strike for two days has been decided upon. A telegram from Cordova says that a general strike has been declared at several of the villages in that province.

A telegram from Gijon states that the working men's associations there held secret sessions last night, at which they decided on a general cessation of work. Strike representatives visited all the works, factories, and shops in the town and the neighbouring villages urging the men to stop work. It was believed that all work would be at a standstill this afternoon. The authorities have only about a hundred policemen and Civil Guards with whom to maintain order.

M. STOLYPIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

The late M. Stolypin's first important appointment was as Governor of Saratoff, where he won the highest regards of the people he ruled over by the industrious and conscientious methods he employed in this administration. It was only the lawless and revolutionary classes who hated and feared him. He travelled everywhere throughout the territory within his jurisdiction, studying local affairs and circumstances, listening to and personally investigating grievances, and suppressing disorder with an iron hand. Before the assemblage of the first Duma, Count Witte and M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, were forced to retire in favour of MM. Goremykin and Stolypin. An Imperial Ukase removed M. Goremykin from the Premiership and placed M. Stolypin in power on the same day that the Czar dissolved the first Duma, July 21, 1906.

Though professing strong Liberal principles, M. Stolypin in no wise relaxed the iron grip of Russian bureaucracy, but was, no doubt, justified by the conditions of anarchy then prevailing in the Empire. He had only been Premier a month, when a desperate attempt was made on his life. Whilst he was holding a reception in his house near St. Petersburg a bomb was exploded, and, although he himself escaped unhurt, thirty persons were killed and twenty injured. Among the later was one of his daughters. Three of the assassins were killed, and one was arrested. The whole country was under military law; murder, rapine, and outrages were the order of the day, nor did the excesses of the troops—especially those of the Cossack—tend to restore the order which M. Stolypin aimed at. He introduced several new measures—in the absence of a Paliament—calculated to redress the grievances of the peasants,

(Continued on page 6.)

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

ACTION IN ALBANIAN WATERS.

Secret Movement of Italian Transports.

PEACE CONCLUDED IN THE YEMEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 6.

It is officially reported in Rome that fire was treacherously opened from San Giovanni, on the Albanian coast, upon an Italian vessel flying the white flag.

The Italian destroyer "Antigliere," patrolling the vicinity, returned the fire. The "Antigliere" was slightly damaged and her commander wounded in the foot. The damage to the enemy is not known.

This is obviously a censored version of the affair.

It is unofficially reported that three hundred Turks were killed.

It is further stated that in order to avoid a repetition of such incidents the Italian warships in Albanian waters will be recalled.

It is reported in Vienna that the Turks have seized the British steamer "Orchis" with gunpowder on board, and have brought her to Salonika.

HODEIDAH, Oct. 6.

The Porte has concluded peace in the Yemen with the rebel Imam, Yahya. It is expected that the bulk of the Turkish reinforcements will return to Constantinople immediately.

ATHENS, Oct. 7.

It is officially declared that the Turks on the 5th instant landed five hundred soldiers at Samos in violation of the rights of self-government of the Island.

The troops leaving the garrisons in Rome and elsewhere to join the expeditionary force are the objects of frenzied enthusiasm.

Signor Giolitti, who arrived at Turin to fulfil a political engagement, was met by crowds and bands and acclaimed as a "second Cavour".

LONDON, Oct. 7.

It is reported that Italian blue-jackets have landed at Marsa Tobruk.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Complete silence from Italy to-day, suggests the probability that the transports are under way. There still prevails some anxiety in Italy, regarding the whereabouts of the Turkish destroyers and torpedo-boats; hence the secrecy of the movements of the transports.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 7.

The Minister of Justice has informed the tribunals, that the Italians no longer benefit under the capitulations. Their cases must be submitted to the common law.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Admiral Boreadolmo, Governor of Tripoli, has issued a proclamation instituting martial law.

The Turkish garrison has camped five miles distant in the fortified hills.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.

It is understood that Reshid Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in Vienna, has renounced the portfolio for Foreign Affairs. The post will probably be offered to Assim Bey, the Turkish Minister in Sofia.

SALONIKA, Oct. 8.

The Government is secretly contracting for large supplies to be delivered in Monastir and other centres in ten days.

It is persistently rumoured that an invasion of Greece is contemplated.

TURIN, Oct. 8.

A banquet was given here last night in honour of Signor Giolitti. There were 1,100 guests, including 500 senators and deputies.

Signor Giolitti, who received an ovation, made a speech in which he said that no nation had so speedily accomplished such a complete transformation, political, moral and economic, as Italy, who now claimed her share of the work of civilising the African continent.

PISA, Oct. 8.

King Victoria Emmanuel and the members of the Royal Family arrived here yesterday from Racconigi, and were acclaimed by large crowds.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 7.

The following communication, addressed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Crewe, K. G., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information and guidance :—

That His Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between Turkey and Italy, and being moreover resolved to prevent as far as possible the use of His Majesty's harbours, ports and coasts and the waters within His Majesty's territorial jurisdiction in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to you for your guidance the following rules which are to be treated and enforced as His Majesty's orders and directions :

Rule 1.—During the continuance of the present state of war all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands or in any of His Majesty's Colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown as a station or place of resort for any warlike equipment, and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to leave any such port, roadstead or waters, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessels beyond the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty.

Rule 2.—If there is now in any such port, roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, any ship of war of either belligerent, such ship of war shall leave such port, roadstead or waters within such time, not less than twenty-four hours as shall be resonable, having regard to all the circumstances and the condition of such ship as to repairs, provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, and if after the date hereof any ship of war of either belligerent shall enter any such port, roadstead or water subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead or waters except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British Waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, provided nevertheless that in all cases in which there shall be any vessel (whether ships of war or merchant ships) or both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchant) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent, and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always in case of necessity be extended so far as may effect requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

Rule 3.—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted while in any port, roadstead or waters subject to territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer named neutral destination, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of His Majesty without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British water as aforesaid.

Rule 4.—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands or any of His Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad. The Governor or other chief authority of each of His Majesty's territories or possessions beyond the seas shall forthwith notify and publish the above rules.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the orders and directions of His Majesty the King Emperor of India, as contained in the above communication, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of His Majesties' territories and possessions in India.

THE TURKISH PRISONERS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The Turkish prisoners who have arrived in Italy so far include one general, 22 officers and 370 soldiers. The captured ships include one amoured cruiser, two transports, a yacht, four large sailing ships and 24 smaller ships.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Chronicle" says that Italy's aggression has had effect of consolidating Islam in a remarkable manner.

An Italian resident of Calcutta, in an interview with a press representative, expressed his view that it was impossible for the Italian fleet to carry on aggressive tactics either in the Aegean sea or in the Dardanelles. Such action would, at once, embroil Italy with the other Powers. The Dardanelles was neutral ground and it was also out of the question for Italy to take any aggressive measures in Grecian waters. As regards the agitation among the Moslems in India, the Press representative was told that it was a mistake to give a religious interpretation to the war. As matter a fact, as Reuter had stated, the native troops in Eritrea had volunteered to serve for Italy in Tripoli. These troops were mainly Moslem by faith and drawn from Arabia, Somaliland and Abyssinia. Italy had not the remotest intention of attacking Turkey in Europe, the sphere of the conflict being strictly confined to Tripoli. If there were Italian ships scouring the seas near Turkish Coast and Greece, they were there only for defensive purposes to prevent the Turks from attacking the Italian taansport boats.

ALL INDIAN MOSLEM LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7.

At an emergency meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League, the following resolutions were adopted.

(1) The Council of the All-India Moslem League, voicing the feelings of the Indian Musalmans, places on record its deep abhorrence of Italy's unjustifiable and high-handed action in Tripoli and her flagrant and unprecedented outrage on international morality and cordially sympathises with Turkey in her undeserved troubles and admires her magnanimity and dignified attitude throughout the crisis and appeals to the Imperial Government to exercise its great and undoubted influence as the greatest Moslim Power and the traditional ally of Turkey in the cause of peace to put an end to an unjust and unconscionable war.

(2) The Council of the League advises Musalmans to keep a dignified attitude and place implicit confidence in the benevolence and good intentions of the Imperial Government and to try to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in the war.

(3) The Council of the League expects Moslems throughout the country to boycott Italian goods of all kinds.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

It is now considered certain that the Opium Conference at Hague will not open as intended on the 16th October, as the Powers are too concerned with the Turco-Italian war.

It is stated that cholera in Hedjaz has already checked the pilgrimage to Mecca and the war between Italy and Turkey is likely to have a still greater effect upon the traffic from Indian ports. Ships would not, of course, be interfered with in the Red Sea, but the Turkish authorities at Jeddah may not welcome any large influx of pilgrims just now.

News received from Shiraz yesterdays speaks of some slight improvement in the position there, but the surrounding country is still disturbed.

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

A mass meeting of Mahomedans was held at Badshahi Mosque last night, Sardar Mahomed Ali Kazilbaksh presided. The speakers included Hon'ble Muhamed Shafi and several others. Resolutions expressing indignation at Italy's high-handed action and indicating sympathy with Turkey and urging boycott of Italian goods were passed. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

A public meeting of Mahomedans will be held to-morrow at 4-30 p. m. under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, re the Italo-Turkish war. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrhahim, Bart will preside.

SWEDISH CABINET CRISIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7.

The Liberal ex-Premier, M. Staaff, has formed a ministry. The Socialists, on account of whose successes at the elections the Cabinet resigned, declined to be represented in the Government.

OBITUARY.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 7.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir J. C. Hoad.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The deaths are announced of Caroline, Countess of Seafield, Sir Charles Lawes-Wittewronge and Signor Pandeli Argenti, a partner in Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

[Caroline, Countess of Seafield, was the youngest daughter of the 11th Lord Blantyre and in 1850 married the 7th Earl of Seafield. Her country seats were Cullen House, Banff, Castle Grant and Balmacaan, Inverness, and Grant Lodge, Elgin, N. B. She was the mother of the 8th Earl.]

[Major-General John Charles Hoad, C.M.G., has been Chief of the General Staff of the Commonwealth Military Forces since 1909. He was born in 1856, and attained the rank of Brigadier-General in 1906, and became Major-General a year later. He commanded the 1st Australian Regiment in the South African War, and his services were mentioned in despatches and he received the C. M. G. Altogether Major-General Hoad had a most distinguished career and his death will be deplored by all interested in the development of the Australian Army.]

[Sir Charles Lawes-Wittewronge was born at Teignmouth in 1843, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College Cambridge. He was President of the Incorporated Society of British Sculptors and took an interest in Agricultural science. He was an old Cambridge blue, a renowned Oarsman and athlete.]

MONARCHIST RISING IN PORTUGAL.

Royalist Troops Repulsed near Braganza.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, Oct. 6.

It is admitted that 700 Royalists have crossed the frontier under Captain Comacho and have occupied six small towns in the Braganza district, where they have joined 3,000 Monarchists, who had secretly concentrated.

Another concentration of Monarchists is reported at Vinhaes. This force is awaiting a second column under Captain Conceiro, who is entering Portugal via Verin. The Republican force at Vinhaes has retired on Chaves.

LISBON, Oct. 7.

The Government declares that the 8,000 troops on the frontier are sufficient to restore order.

A band of Royalists was repulsed near Braganza yesterday and had thirty casualties.

It is rumoured that the Royalist column at Vinhaes has been surrounded by Republican troops.

OPORTO, Oct. 7.

The military authorities state that large Republican forces occupy Braganza and Chaves.

Communication between Oporto and Braganza has been restored.

Three men found tampering with the railway have been shot.

Many officers were arrested at Oporto yesterday.

The French newspapers stated yesterday that King Manoel and his uncle, Prince Affonso, were in Portugal.

The Marquis de Soveral, in an interview, declared with reference to the report that King Manoel was at Richmond.

According to the Spanish Press the Royalists number 12,000 and have thirty Krupp guns.

OPORTO, Oct. 8.

The Republican troops now occupy the chief strategic position, while detachments have been sent in pursuit of Royalist bands.

The Royalist column at Vinhaes is reported to have dispersed.

LISBON, Oct. 8.

A despatch from Braganza, timed 3.20 yesterday morning, states that the Royalists have suffered defeat and have withdrawn into Spain.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Negotiations Proceed Favourably.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

The few remaining points of difference between France and Germany on the subject of Morocco are being keenly contested. The papers say that the prospects of a speedy settlement is receding, and that the delay is mainly due to the zeal of the juristic specialists.

LATER.

At a Cabinet Council, M. de Selves announced that the Franco-German negotiations were proceeding favourably.

INQUEST ON CAPTAIN CLARKE.

Verdict of Accidental Death.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

At an inquest at Aldershot, on the body of Captain Clarke, of the 1st Norfolk Regiment, who died in hospital on the 4th instant of peritonitis after an operation, Lieutenant Longfield gave evidence that the officers were joking after mess, on September 30th, when a bout of wrestling on horseback was proposed. Captain Clarke got on his shoulders and began wrestling with another officer, similarly mounted, when Lieut. Longfield and Capt. Clarke fell backwards together. Capt. Clarke rose, but appeared to be hurt, and was taken to hospital where he died. Lieut. Longfield added that the wrestling was entirely good-humoured, and everybody was perfectly sober.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

NEW SAILORS' UNION.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Southampton branch, with a membership of six thousand, has seceded from the Sailors and Firemen's Union, alleging unsatisfactory management, and has formed a British Seafarers' Union.

AVIATION.

Accident to Beaumont.

RHEIMS, Oct. 7.

M. Beaumont, who won the *Daily Mail* Circuit Prize, broke his leg and also received internal injuries as the result of a premature descent, while testing a military aeroplane here yesterday.

THREATENED LOCK-OUT IN COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Owing to the refusal of two non-Unionists to join the union, all the workers at the Yatefield Mill, Burnley, have declared their intention to strike on Wednesday.

The Spinners Association of North and North-East Lancashire has replied threatening a general lock-out.

ENGLISH RACING.

Latest Cesarewitch Betting.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The following is the latest Cesarewitch betting:—

5 to 1 against Mirador.
10 to 1 against Martingale II and Papavero.
100 to 8 against Willonyx and Declare.
100 to 7 against Dalmatian.
100 to 3 against Fort.

Result of Duke of York Stakes.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The following is the result of the Duke of York Stakes :—

Trepida	1
Mustapha	2
Knight of Honour	3

The race was won by one and a half lengths, five lengths separating the second and third. Eleven started.

The betting was 8 to 1 against Trepida, 7 to 2 against Mustapha, and 20 to 1 against Knight of Honour.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH PERSIA.

Statement in the "Times."

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The *Times*, to-day, referring to the despatch of troops to South Persia, understands that the latest reports from Shiraz, indicate some improvement in the situation. It is, therefore, possible, the journal says, that the British Government will be relieved of the necessity of the contemplated measures for the protection of the lives and property of Europeans.

EAST AFRICA DEPORTATION CASE.

Hon. G. Cole Leaves Nairobi.

NAIROBI, Oct. 7.

The Hon. Galbraith Cole left to-day. A large crowd gathered to bid him farewell, and he was presented with a testimonial.

[The "Law Journal," referring to the deportation Mr. Cole from British East Africa, says:—

In ordering the deportation of Mr. Galbraith Cole, from British East Africa for "exciting racial enmity," the Secretary of State for the Colonies has acted with a severity which may be unprecedented, but which most people will regard as just and salutary. Mr. Cole caught a native stealing, or trying to steal, a sheep of his, fired at him as he was running away, and killed him. This is the short history of the affair."

It is useless to try and justify such an act to the conscience of a law-abiding country, and the very attempt which has been made to do so, and the resentment of the white residents at Mombasa at the deportation, make the worst aspect of the affair. They reveal a contempt for native life and native rights which is, it is so to be feared, far too common among English settlers. With such contempt the law cannot, while it remains a mere sentiment, interfere, but when it exhibits itself in overt acts of outrage and the partialities of white jury paralyse the ordinary administration of justice, it is quite time for the Colonial Office to step in and give an impressive lesson such as will be conveyed by this order for deportation. . . . This shooting of natives by settlers—taking the law into their own hands—is, in fact, neither more nor less than a reversion to savagery. The British Empire stands on an even-handed administration of justice to all—without distinction of colour or creed—who are under its protection ; on this rock it has been built up and it would be a disastrous day when such a British justice is replaced by the law of Judge Lynch.

Mombasa, Sept. 20

A memorial signed by a number of settlers in favour of Mr. Galbraith Cole, who has been ordered to be deported from the Colony, is being sent to England through the Governor. It is stated that, apart from personal sympathy for Mr. Cole, public opinion deprecates his deportation as overriding a legal trial.

Mr. Cole himself is endeavouring to dissuade the people from making a public demonstration here, and it is understood that he will take no action until after his arrival in England.

HOME RULE SPEECHES.

Mr. Balfour.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Haddington, said the Unionists would maintain an opposition to Home Rule as in 1886 ; they would see that the United Kingdom was the United Kingdom still. It was for the Unionists to rebuild a new second Chamber, which must be a strengthened Chamber with a representative element.

Mr. Balfour declared that Canada's decision must have beneficial results for the Empire, and showed how impossible it was to maintain the present fiscal system. He said the colonies were not believers in Free Trade and that we must meet them by establishing a system of commercial defence, which was as necessary as any other defence.

Sir Herbert Samuel.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Sir Herbert Samuel, speaking at Belfast, declared that the Government would not flinch from their resolution to pass Home Rule. The Minister added that the rights of the Ulster Protestants would be amply safeguarded.

NEW CANADIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has formally resigned.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.

Earl Grey has summoned Mr. Borden to form a Cabinet. Mr. Borden has accepted the task.

[Mr. Robert Laird Borden, the leader of the Conservative party, and Prime Minister is fifty-seven years of age, and a native of Nova Scotia. He is a barrister, who has had an extensive practice, and has been an active politician since 1896. He became Conservative leader in 1901, upon the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, but can scarcely be said to have become a "national figure" until the emergence of the Reciprocity question, upon which he has conducted a brilliant crusade throughout the entire country. The personal acquaintance, which the electors have gained with him in this way has been the foundation of an intense and rapidly growing popularity, and helped to counter-balance the great prestige of his distinguishdd opponent.]

NORTH TYRONE BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The following is the result of the North Tyrone by-election.

Russell (L)	3,104
Herdman (U)	3,086
Liberal majority...	18

[At the last General Election Mr. R. Barry (L) was returned unopposed for North Tyrone. At the previous Election in January, 1910, the result of the poll was, Redmond J. Barry, K. C. (L) 3,258 ; E. Herdman (U) 3,136 ; L. majority, 102.]

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

Fourth Dreadnought Launched.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.

The fourth Russian Dreadnought "Gangout" with a displacement of 25,000 tons, has been launched.

LABOUR MINISTRY FOR WEST AUSTRALIA.

PERTH, Oct, 7.

A Labour Ministry has been formed.

Two Police dogs now guard the Art treasures in the Louvre. This new precaution, although it has been taken rather late, is considered a wise one.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

Lord Curzon's Letter to the "Times."

LONDON, Oct. 7.

In a long letter to the *Times* to-day, Lord Curzon protests against the proposal of the Government of India to Lord Crewe to abolish the post of Director-General of Archæology, which was revived in 1902, and practically to disperse a department created to supervise the custody of the beautiful Indian monuments of which it is now guardian.

Lord Curzon instances many acts of vandalism under the old provincial system, to which it is now proposed to revert in pursuit of the fetish of decentralisation or economy. Lord Curzon cannot believe that the lamentable mistake, which is contemplated will be persisted in, and he appeals to Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst not to countenance such proceedings.

The *Times*, in a leader, cordially concurs with Lord Curzon's views, and hopes that the Government of India will reconsider the matter.

KARACHI'S NEW MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

Hon. Mr. Harichandrai Vishindas Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

A special general meeting of the Karachi Municipality was held last evening to select a President in the place of Mr. H. C. Mules, M. V. O. whose resignation with effect from the date of appointment of his successor has been accepted by the Commissioner in Sind. There were two candidates for the office of President, viz. the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas and Mr. E. Raymond. The former secured 16 votes and the latter 12. As neither of the two candidates obtained the two-thirds of the votes of the whole body consisting of 36 Councillors the Commissioner in Sind who has to make the appointment of President has offered it to the Hon'ble Mr. Harichandrai Vishindas who has accepted it.

The Corporation of yesterday's meeting also unanimously passed a resolution regretting the resignation by Mr. Mules of the office of President, and placed on record the high sense of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him during his tenure of office. They also thanked the Commissioner in Sind for extending once more to them the right of electing for themselves by two-thirds majority one of their own members as President.

INDIAN STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Punjab Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

The Lieutenant Governor's review on the administration of the Stamp Department published in the current "Gazette" notes the satisfactory improvement under the head of the revenue receipts amounting to Rs. forty-five lakhs as against forty-one lakhs in 1907-08 and thirty-seven half lakhs in 1905-06. In view of the growing industrial and commercial activities of the province the stamp revenue must be looked on as one of the growing heads of the revenue on which the province depends for possibilities of progress and expansion. Increase from receipts in non-judicial stamps is particularly satisfactory. As regards the abolition of discount on sale of postage stamps the Lieutenant Governor says that so far as the alleged inconvenience to public is concerned facilities for supply can be developed to meet all requirements and that inconvenience is only transient.

The Government review on the income tax administration says that in view of the present industrial and commercial activity and of the undoubted increase in the wealth due to other than agricultural pursuits which has taken place in recent years receipts from income tax might reasonably be expected to constitute one of the more important growing resources of the province. From this point of view the statistics of the past three years can only be regarded as disappointing. The gross collections have risen to thirteen lakhs forty-seven thousand in 1910-11, an increase of somewhat less than 8 per cent.

COURT-MARTIAL AT MADRAS.

Sub-Conductor's Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

A general court martial, held at Fort St. George, to enquire into the conduct of Sub-Conductor F. A. Jennings of the Indian Ordnance Department, resumed its sitting yesterday. Witnesses having been examined, Lieutenant Waller closed the case for the prosecution.

The accused said that he did not himself wish to give evidence, but would cite Captain Gardiner as his only witness for the defence. Before calling Captain Gardiner the accused addressed the court. He said he was not guilty of the charges brought against him. He was a victim of circumstances over which he had absolutely no control. He did not wish to go into the details of the case, but would respectfully submit that from the beginning of March 1911 the premises of the Gun-Carriage Factory were occupied by Census offices. Three or four thousand Census employees daily came and left the factory, many of them in carriages and "Jutkas" and it was quite within the bounds of possibility that any of them had committed the offence. The evidence the Police had put before the Court was most contradictory. As far as he was concerned the accused went on to say, he had put in 19 years of absolutely blameless service. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant for gallantry on the field and at the present moment he held the distinguished rank of a warrant officer. Could the Court suppose that a soldier of his standing would for a moment stoop to commit the offence with which he was charged, seriously jeopardising his pension and his prospects and bringing his wife and family into disgrace. He appealed to the Court for justice, as a soldier to his superior officers.

Captain Gardiner was then examined and the Court closed. The result of the trial will be made known next week.

DERAILMENT ON E. B. S. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAIDPUR, Oct. 8.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Saidpur, E. B. S. Railway, telegraphs that the engine and 18 wagons of an up goods train got derailed and capsized at mile 146-14 between Domar and Chilhati at 0-54 hours on the 8th instant. The engine crew were injured, 21 up mail, 75 up and 48 down passengers suffered considerable detention in consequence and passengers transhipped due to the line being blocked. The block will probably be cleared by 4 p.m, to-day.

ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Draft of Corporation Address.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to report on steps to be taken in view of the Royal visit have prepared the following draft of address to be presented to Their Majesties :—

To His Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty KING GEORGE the Fifth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and to Her Excellent and Imperial Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS.

May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—We the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, crave leave, in the name and on behalf of all its inhabitants, to approach Your Imperial Majesties on Your landing on the shores of India with an expression of our deep-rooted loyalty and of our pride and joy on this great and auspicious occasion.

The event is one unprecedented in the annals not merely of India but of the world-wide Empire over which Your Majesties hold sway. Never before have the Rulers left the centre of the Empire to visit their dominions beyond the seas. We recognise the significance of your advent; we realise that Your determination to announce Your Coronation in person to Your Indian peoples in a proclamation to the World of the great position which India holds in the Empire, and in the sympathies of the Royal House and a demonstration that the Crown is the living bond uniting many different races in varying climes under the flag which stands for ideals of justice, righteousness and progress.

We claim that our City has a peculiar title to the honour of being the first in India wherein the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress set their feet. The Dower of a Royal alliance, Bombay represents no chance settlement acquired by purchase from petty Chiefs or selected by merchants fugitive from other centres. Its importance and future greatness were foreseen by the sagacity of statesmen, and its acquisition by a Treaty of State constitutes the first intervention by the Royal Government of England in the administration of the land of India. We proudly claim that the high hopes entertained by the statesmen who acquired the Island and by the Governors who founded and administered the City have met with rich fulfilment, and that this City constitutes the strongest link between the civilizations of the East and West, which it has ever been the aim of the British Government to weld into one harmonious system.

We remember with joy that Your Majesties are no strangers in our midst. When You came among us six years ago, Your Majesties spared no pains to become acquainted with our people and problems, our arts and industries. We rejoice to think that since Your visit a steady advance has been made in the realisation of high Civic Ideals. The natural vicissitudes of a Commercial and Industrial centre have affected but not retarded a material progress which has gone hand in hand with a lively desire to ameliorate the conditions under which our poorer citizens live, and to develop the natural advantages of the Island. We rejoice to think that Bombay is broad based upon the firmest of foundations in being united within itself and that the diverse races and classes whom we represent are actuated by a strong sense of common citizenship.

In the gracious presence of Your Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, the people of India, regarding Your Imperial Majesty as the lofty embodiment of the highest ideals of womanhood, will recognise, with renewed feelings of gratitude and affection Your interest in them, as evinced by this second visit to their shores.

The advent of Your Imperial Majesties as a visible indication of Your assumption of the sovereignty of the Empire cannot fail to leave an indelible impression on the hearts of Your Indian subjects. It is our fervent prayer that the reign of Your Majesties, fortified by a knowledge of the Indian people, instinct with sympathy for them in their sorrows no less than in their joys and imbued with a love for them inherited from Your revered predecessors, the Queen-Empress Victoria and the King-Emperor Edward VII, may be fraught with the richest blessings for all united under the Imperial Crown.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BANDRA.

In response to an invitation issued by several leading citizens of Bandra, a public meeting of its residents was held on Saturday afternoon in the new Municipal Schools to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the occasion of their Majesties' visit in India. Mr. E. G. Turner, Assistant Collector of Thana, presided.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he personally did not call the meeting as it was not proper for a Government officer to ask for subscriptions, because some might think that pressure was being brought upon the people to subscribe to the funds. It therefore, gave him great pleasure in presiding over a meeting convened by the residents of that village.

On the motion of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, an influential committee consisting of Mr. Turner as chairman and treasurer, and Mr. Herbert, Mr. Meyer, Dr. Dadina, Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, Mr. Natrajan, Mr. Agabeg, Mr. Ratnagur, Dr. D'Monte and several others was appointed to collect funds and take proper measures for the celebrations.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge presided at the meetings for the Central Committee, Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association and Countess of Dufferin's Fund this morning at Viceregal Lodge. In the afternoon Her Excellency distributed prizes at the Mayo Orphanage and later attended the finals of the Durand Football Tournament at Annandale.

His Excellency Viceroy and party will return from Matiana to-morrow.

Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge and the Viceroy's two sons arrive at Viceregal Lodge from England to-morrow.

BARRISTER ACQUITTED OF FORGERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 7.

A telegram from Indore states that Mr Abdul Aziz, Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow, who was charged with instigating and abetting a forgery in the birth register of the Mhow Cantonment Court and with using the same in Court knowing it to be a forgery, has been acquitted by the Resident at Indore sitting at a Sessions Court. The trial has excited keen interest here. Mr. Aziz was represented by Mr. John Jackson, Barrister of the Lucknow Bar.

REPUBLICAN FESTIVITIES IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOVA GOA, Oct. 8.

The festivities commemorative of the first anniversary of the Portuguese Republic were continued on the 5th and 6th inst and were attended by people from all over the country. On the morning of the 5th a grand military parade was held on the avenue of the Republic, His Excellency the Governor-General being present. A regatta followed in the afternoon in which a number of young ladies also competed. Illuminations and fireworks in the night brought to a close the day's festivities. The banks of the river on two sides skirting the city, were ablaze with countless number of lanterns. All the public and private buildings were illuminated, the General Post Office premises carrying off the honours of the night.

On the following day military sports were held on the grounds of the soldiers' quarters, which were largely crowded. The festivities came to a close with a grand torch light march in the night. Numbers of school children, soldiers, and sailors walked in procession through the streets of the city carrying thousands of Venetian lanterns, going enchanting effect. A fancy bazaar is being held in the Municipal Gardens in aid of the new School of the Republic.

POONA NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

Diamond Jubilee Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Oct. 7t.

Their Excellancies Sir George Clarke and Lady Clarke were present this evening at the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Poona Native General Library, when occasion was taken to unveil a portrait in oils of His Imperial Majesty King George the Fifth painted by Mr. S. K. Pimpalkhare. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, President of the Library, welcomed Their Excellencies, after which Sir George Clarke rose and said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"Dr. Bhandarkar, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The history of the rise and progress of the Poona Native General Library, which has been read to us, contains many points of interest. It is a record of praiseworthy effort to which many distinguished citizens of Poona have contributed. It is marked by a great disaster which failed to discourage those efforts. On the ruins of the first library the present institution was successfully built up and I am sure that it will continue to advance and to minister to the 'growing educational needs of this important city. By curious coincidence this library traces its origin to the times of my distinguished namesake and predecessor Sir George Clarke and to the exact year of my birth. The year 1846 was a stormy one in Europe, where people's minds were too much occupied with making and controlling revolution to concern themselves with instituting public libraries. Libraries, of course, date far back into the past. The wonderful collection of Eastern lore which had been brought together at Alexandria, where it sufferred destruction as complete as the first Poona library, was famous throughtout the then known world nearly 2,000 years ago. And in India, there are invaluable collections of ancient manuscripts, some of which still await exploration. But the idea of free public libraries available for the instruction of the masses may be said to have reached practical accomplishment in the space of my lifetime. Such libraries are springing up everywhere, and in India, where education is steadily spreading, they will be increasingly needed. Poona may well be proud of having taken a leading part in the movement which, like all the best movements in this country, owes its birth to co-operation between Government officials and public-spirited private citizens. How their efforts have operated and how many honoured names are connected with them, the short history which has been presented to us faithfully records. This library now contains 8,328 books. This, as we have been 'told, is not an adequate number for such a city as Poona. Many more, and especially works of reference of which there are only 347, are required, and I sincerely trust that the attempts which are to be made to establish a special book fund will be completely successful. I hope before I leave India to make a contribution of books to add to your store. Meanwhile I note with pleasure that the number of subscribers has increased, and that nearly 6,000 books were issued in 1910 as compared with 4,615 in the previous year. This happily indicates a growing appreciation of the value of the library. It is also a matter of congratulation that the list and classification of books has now been brought up to date, though the fair copy remains to be provided. The work of classification, I well know from experience, requires much time and care, and Mr. Athavale and Mr. Kantikar deserve great credit for having accomplished it. I hope that their labours will be completed by the printing of a full catalogue which once produced will be easy to mauintain.

"The spread of Western knowledge in India is giving rise to many demands of all kinds, and it is inevitable that the realization of new needs should pzoduce a state of unrest and a certain impatience to which the East is unaccustomed. All this is perfectly natural and if Government cannot instantly meet all the requirements which are being pressed upon us, I think all reasonable people must admit that steady progress is being made. Reflect for a moment on the present wants of Poona. Almost exactly four years ago I had the pleasure of meeting the Municipal Councillors at Ganeshkhind. They were considering an important project of water supply and drainage to which I, being imbued with Western procedure in such matters, promised assistance. That question moved more slowly that I hoped ; but I am glad to say that it has now reached the stage of execution and Government have treated the city very liberally. Now a water supply with a complete system of distribution, effecting an immense saving in the labour of our women, is a Western innovation, while drainage was almost unknown in pre-British India. It may be that some citizens of Poona are sceptical as to its advantages. Experience has, however, clearly proved that great improvement in public health can thus be secured and that a distributed water supply without drainage may be a danger. I may point out that a partial system of drainage was carried out at Ahmedabad, and that the citizens there now clamour for its extension. They are quite right, and I am certain that in the years to come Poona will reap the benefit of the great works now in progress. Then there is a question of communications, which were in an elementary condition in the Deccan not very many years ago. Our people have learned from the West that good roads and railways a[illegible] greatly to their advantage and they demand b[illegible] Rao Bahadur Godbole, who is an active practical thinker, has projected a very [illegible] way and has elaborated a scheme [illegible] from the station into Poona Ci[illegible] great convenience to a large [illegible] earnestly hope that these p[illegible] Of the demands upon us fo[illegible] I need say nothing. Government [illegible] pathy with these demands and we sha[illegible] effort to meet them. Many medical requ[illegible] remain to be fulfiled, in the rural districts especially. I come back to the education of the masses, which is now the subject of urgent appeals. It is most satisfactory to know that in Poona about 70 per cent. of the boys of school-going age are under instruction and the number tends to increase. Here at least there is no need for hasty measures. We have only to go on steadily providing educational facilities as the Municipal co-operation, with Government assistance, has done in the past. At the same time, we must be careful not, by unduly favouring Municipalities, to check the spread of education pmong the rural population where no facilities at present exist.

"I have briefly and quite inadequately indicated some of the demands which have arisen in this district as a result of the diffusion of Western knowledge. Now I need not tell you that to provide this vast India of ours with a full equipment of Western institutions must be a very long and expensive process and that taxation on the Japanese scale would be quite impossible in this country. I, therefore, plead for reasonable patience, and I ask you to believe that Government are in sympathy with the many natural demands which have arisen and will endeavour to meet them as our means permit. Our ardent reformers are quite right in pressing their demands upon us ; but I sometimes wish that they would give a little more thought to the great work already accomplished and to the visible signs of progress all round us. Full knowledge and practical realization of existing conditions and movements is an essential qualification for the task of guiding public opinion by writing or by speech.

"In a public library like this the choice of books is a matter of vital importance. I wish that responsibility for the written and spoken word were more seriously regarded than it is. Who shall say how greatly human progress is hindered by neglect of a scrupulous respect for truth in speech and in writing ? Byron wrote that:—

> "Words are things; and a small drop of ink
> Falling, like dew upon a thought produces
> That which makes thousands, perhaps millions
> think."

Since Byron's days there has been a vast increase of the powers of communication. A truth or an inspiring thought, and alas a falsehoold or a mean suggestion also, can now be flashed round the world in a few hours. Heavy is the responsibility of those who set the telegraphs in action to spread what is untrue or the half truth which may be even more harmful. Grave is the offence against humanity of writing and speaking without ascertaining facts and weighing words. Thus are misconceptions circulated, embittered feelings stirred up, nations estranged, and wars of acts of violence encouraged. The managers of a library which cater for the literary needs of the public have to ask themselves, Does this book or newspaper conery truth? Is its tendency to elevate, or to debase? Will it help to make good to citizens and to promote brotherly love, or to foster dissensions and intercommunal jealousies? Will it assist or retard progress? If critical, is it just and constructive, or unfair and uselessly destructive? Good books are happily numerous in must languages, and quality in a public library is of the first importance. "Reading maketh a full man," said the wisest of Englishmen; but he added this pregnant advice "Read to weigh and consider." It is certain that books however sound and true, will strengthen our character and develope our intellect only if we "weigh and consider", or in other words if we bring our own thinking faculties to bear on their contents. Many good things have been said about books; but I know nothing better that the following which summarizes in few words all that I wish to say to you. "It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds; and these invaluable means of communication are in the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into our ears. God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and they make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who faithfully use them the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of race." These advantages are not within the reach of the masses of India at present; but the number of readers increases largely every year and a time will come, not so soon as we may wish but certainly, when the people will be able, through books, to realise "the spiritual presence of the best and greatest." The importance of what the people read now is evident; but, in the future, that importance will be vastly increased. I trust that they will learn from the West scientific facts which are necessery to material progress; but it is most desirable that they should not neglect their own poets, sages and thinkers who have contributed to the spiritual life of the world. The West has, in recent years, awakened to "the voices of the distant and the dead" which sound from this ancient land. European students are doing work which ought to be done by Indians and are giving due honour to such rare scholars as Dr. Bhandarkar of whom Poona cannot feel too proud. This library, the jubilee of which we have met to celebrate, can play its part in disseminating truth and scorning falsehood, in spreading the knowledge which is power, not only in the material world, but in the development of the spiritual qualities without which there can no true nationhood. "Restraint and discipline, examples of virtue and justice, these are what form the education of the world," said Burke. Contact with lofty souls attained through the medium of books, can help us all to acquire education in this the truest sense, and to cherish those high ideals of life and conduct of which to the end of time, mankind will continue to stand in supreme need."

A vote of thanks was proposed by Sirdar Dastoor Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsees of the Deccan, and a distribution of pan supari and flowers concluded the ceremony.

MOSLEM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference resumed its deliberations to-day at the Town Hall. Resolutions were adopted asking the Government to raise the Calcutta Madrassa to the status of a first grade college; to appoint a Mahomedan Manager to the Syedpur Trust Estate; to start "Mianji" training schools; to exclude Arabic from the Persian course; to grant a proportionate share of educational grant to Mahomedans; and to make special allotment for female education.

There was some excitement when Ekramuddin Ahmad moved a resolution, expressing regret at the exclusion of a Mahomedan student by the University authorities from attending the Sanskrit University lectures. The speaker made personal reference to the lecturer and Vice-Chancellor, but was warned by the President. As the speaker refused to listen to the President, he was ruled out of order.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The Bengal Mahomedan Provincial Educational Conference resumed its sitting to-day. The conference adopted resolutions regarding the improvement of Madrassas and making adequate provision for the teaching of the Persian, Urdu and Arabic languages in Government and aided schools and urging on the authorities to prescribe such text books as would inculcate their own religious and national traditions in preference to existing books dealing with Hindu religion and mythology.

The Conference also supported Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill.

The President made a stirring appeal for funds in aid of the proposed Moslem University and Rs. 1,972 was collected. Offerings from poorer members came in the shape of pugrees, handkerchief, chudders, chains, sticks, etc., which being put to auction fetched fancy prices. The Conference then dissolved.

MESSRS. E. D. SASSOON'S KARACHI MUCCADUM.

[illegible]ages for Dismiss[illegible] [illegible]llowed.

[illegible]RESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

[illegible]ent has been delivered by Mr. [illegible]dicial Commissioner of Sind, and Mr. [illegible]wcett, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, in the appeal filed by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. against the decision of Mr. H. N. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner, who awarded to Seth Dossa Kaliar, Guarantee Muccadum of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. about Rs.56,000 and costs including Rs. 40,000 for wrongful dismissal. The appellate Court reduced the amount of damages from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 16,600 and odd and also disallowed interest on damages and reduced the interest on Seth Dossa's deposit from 6 to 5 per cent.

DAM.

I suppose, writes our London correspondent, under date September 22, that at least twelve times every year the public are informed that the mono-syllable which heads this paragraph is not a swear word, but they still persist in their erroneous belief. Moreover, as Sir George Birdwood points out in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday Sir Henry Yule's "glorious glossary of Anglo-Indian colloquial words and phrases, 'Hobson-Jobson'" has been in print for nearly thirty years. No one acquainted with that work could accuse the author of the "Encyclopaedia of Sport" as he has been accused of impropriety of speech because he uses the phrase "I don't care a dam." Sir George continues:—It is the Anglo Indian equivalent of our "I don't care a brass farthing," which may have possibly originated in the Anglo-Indian phrase. It has nothing to do with our celebrated "G—d—r." Mr. William Crooke, the editor of the second edition of "Hobson-Jobson" (1903), has a quotation under "*dam*" from a letter in the "Times" of August 31,1900, by the Vicar of Muncaster, in which the reverend writer says: "There is not, I dare wager, a single bishop who cares a halfpenny *dime*," etc. This should "choke off" Mr. Allda's captious and incautious critic. The "Iron Duke's" formula was: "I don't care a twopenny-halfpenny damn." It is as if our "I dont care a curse" was derived from Chaucer's "raught he not a *kers*"; or "Piers Plowman's" "not worthe a *kerse*"—that is "a cross."

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

The Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The annual Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department, published today, shows that the capital account at the close of the year amounted to Rs 1,11,83,432, the expenditure on that head in 1910-11 being Rs. 22,13,319, which includes Rs. 2,79,716 the outlay in the Public Works Department on Telegraph buildings. The revenue earned having been Rs. 1,28,69,307 and the working expenses Rs. 1,18,77,501, the surplus amounts to Rs. 9,91,706 representing the return on a capital outlay of ·892 per cent. As compared with the previous year, the working expenses have decreased by Rs. 2,35,283. The decrease under general charges was the net result of increase due to the introduction of the "circle" counterbalanced by the decrease due to the revised classification of certain charges introduced after the introduction of that scheme. The charges for the office establishments of superintendents of divisions, hitherto debited under general charges are now classified under line maintenance which accounts for the increase under the latter head. The decrease under signalling is principally due to less expenditure under office stores during the year.

THE "CIRCLE" SCHEME.

The receipts from all classes amounted to Rs. 1,28,69,207 as compared with Rs. 1,21,19,219 in the previous year. The chief event of interest during the year was the introduction of the "Circle" scheme. Preliminary measures had been taken during the latter portion of the previous year, including the abolition of all sub-divisions, and, on the 1st of April, every circle officer was at his headquarters, and, with the exception of two, so were all the superintendents. As was only to be expected on the introduction of a change of such a radical nature, it took some time for things to settle down and it is due to the manner in which all ranks co-operated that the disturbance to work was so small. The chief difficulty experienced arose from the clerks requiring some time to get accustomed to their new duties, and a great deal of extra work was thus thrown on the superintendents.

While it has been found possible to decentralise to a very great extent in connection with construction and general matters, it has not been possible to effect the same amount of decentralisation with regard to traffic. The staff is borne on one cadre and promotions and changes must, therefore, be dealt with at headquarters. The distances in India are so great that the main traffic centres within different circles and in order to ensure uniformity of procedure all through an international traffic has to be dealt with by headquarters. There has been some loss of control over the line staff owing to the withdrawal of local officers to divisional headquarters, but steps are being taken to remedy this.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

There were 152,257 Indian press telegrams containing 25,004,393 words transmitted during the year as against 161,417 telegrams containing 27,556,637 words during the previous year, a decrease of 19,160 or 11·26 per cent. in the number of words. The receipts for such telegrams decreased from Rs. 168,363 in the previous year to Rs. 153,565 or 8.79 per cent. The decrease in this traffic during the last two years is due, as explained in paragraphs 35 and 49 of the report for last year, to the concessions granted by which correspondents now telegraph to registered distributing news agencies at some of the principal centres instead of to newspapers direct.

The foreign press traffic amounted to 14,745 telegrams containing 1,261,153 words as compared with 11,897 telegrams and 1,289,135 words during the previous year, or an increase of 23.93 per cent. in the number of telegrams and a decrease of 2.17 per cent. in the number words. The Indian share of their value was Rs. 35,368 as against Rs. 39,173 the previous year or a decrease of 9.71 per cent.

BOGUS INSURED LETTER.

Clever Attempt at Fraud.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, Oct. 7.

A very clever but unsuccessful attempt to defraud the Post Office by sending a bogus insured letter for Rs. 6,000 was made on Wednesday last. Particulars were that one Periasamy Pillay of Madavakurichee Village, Tinnevelly Taluq, presented an insured letter addressed to one Chenthiperumal Pillay, Village Karnam Marakoil, Ambasamudram Taluq at the counter of the Tinnevelly Head Post Office about midday on Wednesday. The clerk on duty accepted the letter on which was affixed postage lables to the value of Rs. 7-8. While the insured bag was being closed for despatch Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyer, the Postmaster, suspected something to be wrong and detained the letter pending reference to higher authorities.

The sender of the letter, it is alleged, believing that the letter must have been despatched in the ordinary course, proceeded to Ambasamudram with some men by the evening train, and, while the mail bag was being conveyed to Ambasamudram Post Office which is over a mile distant from the railway station, some unknown persons attacked the mail peon, and, taking the mail bag from him decamped.

On Thursday morning, when Mr. Gyad Azmatulla Sahib, Superintendent of Post Offices, was inspecing the Post Office, he received a telegram from the Postmaster, Ambasamudram, about the dacoity, and the Postmaster immediately brought to the notice of the Superintendent the acceptance and detention of a valuable insured letter and his suspicions that the sender of the letter might have devised a plot. The Postal Superintendent promptly communicated with the police and the sender, who was found loitering about the Post Office at Ambasamudram, was arrested. Under orders of the District Magistrate the insured letter has been detained. The police are investigating the case and it now transpires that the addressee is the father-in-law of the sender.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Sentences Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Yesterday at the residence of Mr. Justice Mukherjee, before Justices Mukherjee and N. Chatterji, an application was made on behalf of Pulin Behari Das and 34 others for the admission of their appeal against their sentences in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, and for bail.

Their Lordship admitted the appeal and suspended execution of their sentences under Section 426, Criminal Procedure Code, till the final hearing of the appeal. Further hearing of the application for bail was adjourned till the reopening of the courts. In the meantime the prisoners were ordered to be treated as under-trial prisoners.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TURF CLUB.

Sir Cowasji Jehanghir has addressed the following to the Government of India:—

Respectfully Sheweth:—A representative meeting of all communities was held at Poona on the 17th inst., in support of the measures proposed by the Government of Bombay for the suppression of the growing evil of gambling on the turf in this Presidency. It is understood that these measures will require the sanction of Your Excellency in Council before they can be embodied in legislation according to the intentions of the Local Government; and in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the meeting, Your memorialists submit the following representation in the hope that it may receive adequate consideration as an expression of Indian feeling on this grave question.

2. The public discussion show that the extent of the evil is not in dispute. In recent years the spirit of gambling had steadily increased until it has assumed proportions which constitute a serious menace to society. Betting, an evil in any case, is no longer confined to the owners of horses and to small sections of the wealthy and leisured classes, who in the earlier stages of racing were interested in the sport. The habit has since spread to the middle classes and through them to the humbler ranks of society,—clerks, small traders and artizans down to menials and manual labourers. Fortunes are being squandered on the turf; the losses of bread-winners not only cause cruel hardships to numerous families, but often lead to crime and suicide. The situation is one which no Government with any sense of responsibility can afford to ignore. Indeed, the public feeling is that this grave peril should have been arrested sooner.

3. Happily, the Western India Turf Club, which organizes and controls racing in this Presidency, is agreed with Government as to the necessity of the principle measure proposed, viz., banishment of book-makers from its enclosures. These men, who are licensed by the Club, work under regulations undoubtedly designed to ensure the purity of sport and the protection of those who indulge in betting. The number of cases of fraud and imposture actually discovered is, however, no test of the efficacy of these regulations. Naturally there are many loop-holes for evasion; while no rules can arrest the spirit of gambling which the book-makers undoubtedly foster. It is presumed that the legislation intended to wipe out this pernicious institution will also be effective against the book-makers who ply their calling outside race enclosures. They are not under the control of the Western India Turf Club, but are the direct outcome of the existing system.

4. Your memorialists must now refer to the other proposals on which unfortunately the Western India Turf Club has so far declined to come to an understanding with Government as representing the interest of the King-Emperor's Indian subjects. Government have expressed their willingness to legalize totalizator betting, with powers to fix the numbers of race meetings and to impose such other conditons as should be found necessary. The Western India Turf Club objects to these measures as involving interference in the private management of a Club and with the supply of racing according to the demand. It denies that curtailment of racing or control over the totalizator has any bearing on the question of the suppressing of public gambling. Lastly, it urges that the action contemplated by Government must check the importation of thoroughbred and Arab horses to the detriment of the supply of military remounts and of trade interests.

5. In reciting these grounds Your memorialists can only give expression to the amazement of the general public at the attitude taken up by the Club. It is seriously contended that the operations of the Club are its own private concern merely, because they are carried on within a ring fence? The race-meetings are open to all owners of horses who comply with the Club's stipulations. The enclosures are open to the public on payment and are thronged by thousands of people of all classes and creeds. The heavy and continuous gambling that has unfortunately come to be associated with racing has resulted in wide demoralization of which no denial is attempted by the Club. In view therefore of the nature and extent of its operations and the interests involved, the Western India Turf Club is undoubtedly a public institution and past experience amply proves the necessity of State regulation and control in matters which touch the public welfare.

6. The argument that the amount of racing must depend on the demand for it and that its curtailment has no bearing on the present controversy entirely ignores the origin of the present deplorable situation. It is a matter of common knowledge that gambling on the turf has grown side by side with the increase in the number of race meetings. Thirty years ago the number was exceedingly limited; public gambling was then nonexistent: what betting there was within the ring was confined to an infinitesimal section of the community. The organization and development of racing under the auspices of the Turf Club has been accompanied by the evils which have now become so firmly established. The proposition of the Western India Turf Club that racing should be dependent on the demand signifies nothing less than that the gambling spirit should be allowed unrestricted scope in future. The history of racing in this Presidency makes it clear that no legislation will be complete or effective which does not give the Local Government the power to impose restrictions according to requirements.

7. Your memorialists are not unmindful of the fact that the totalizator must operate as a restraint on gambling. It must be recognised, however, that even in its least harmful aspect it is an instrument of gambling and that the Western India Turf Club with every desire to prevent abuse may be unable to do so. The book-makers are an instance in point. Those who control racing have realized that it ought to be purged of their presence, but in the attempts to carry out such a reform they have been confronted with forces which they cannot overcome. In Calcutta the class was banished from the turf only to be re-established since. In this Presidency the abolition of the book-makers has long been in contemplation, according to the published statement of the stewards of the Western India Turf Club, but apparently they were unable to take any definite action until their position was strengthened by the announcement of the intention of Government to take the matter into their own hands. What guarantee is there, Your memorialists would ask, that the stewards would be successful at all times and in all circumstances in preventing totalizator betting from degnerating in a vice only less dangerous than book-betting? The general trend of public opinion amongst all Indian communities is totally against gambling in any form, whether conducted by the agency of a book-maker or a totalizator. The latter, however, can only be accepted as a compromise and if it is now to be legalized by the State, it is obviously essential that the State should have the power to regulate its operations.

8. The final plea of the club as to the injurious effects of the proposed legislation on the trade in horses and on supplies for military service does not require serious refutation. It is idle to suggest that the State supply will be cut off and trade will disappear or be permanently impaired by the regulation of racing.

9. In conclusion, Your memorialists would respectfully urge that racing as a healthy pastime cannot suffer by restrictions necessary for the suppression of gambling: that nothing short of the action proposed by the Government of Bombay will ensure the objects in view; and that such action should be authorized for the protection of interests incalculably higher than those represented by the Western India Turf Club.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
President of the public meeting,
on behalf of the memorialists.

Poona, Sept. 30.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

The Hon'ble Pundit Madanmohan Malavia, the Hon'ble Mr. Gangaprasad Varma and other members of the Hindu University deputation arrived here to-day at nine in the morning and were accorded a most enthusiastic reception. The procession passed through the city and Anarkali and reached Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das's place at about 12 p.m. Mr. Malaviya thanked the public for their reception and said the Hindu University would mark the awakening of a new national life.

About Rs. 15,000 were collected for the purpose of the Hindu University at Rawalpindi.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4)

But the land reforms were of such a nature as operated only to the benefit of the wealthier peasants, who, by the most questionable methods, succeeded in acquiring large tracts of the commune-lands and grew wealthier still. The criminal statistics showed close on 2,000 "Terrorist" crimes, hundreds of dead and wounded, and expropriations," or robberies committed against Government institutions by armed bandits, all in a few months. On September 6 M. Stolypin established field courts-martial with powers to carry out death sentences within twenty-four hours after trial. It was then that the phrase "Galstuk Stolypina" ("Stolipin's necktie") was invented to designate the hangman's noose. Even these stringent measures were powerless to check the disorders; Revolutionists and "Black Hundreds" alike pursued their work of intimidation and murder.

RECOGNITION OF PORTUGAL.

The recognition of the Portuguese Republic by Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Spain aroused much gratification in Lisbon, and the city was practically "en fete" in honour of the occasion. Recognition by Great Britain was anxiously awaited by all Republicans in Lisbon, as it was generally believed that such action would result in a similar compliment from the other great Monarchies.

An enormous procession, consisting of military, with bands, and general public, many of the latter carrying Chinese lanterns or flags, paraded the principal streets on Sept. 3, and visited the different Legations. There was tremendous cheering and much rendering of foreign national anthems. Accompanying the procession was Senhor Ladielau Pereira a naval lieutenant, a deputy, who displayed his linguistic accomplishments by addressing the representatives of the British, French, and Spanish Legations in their respective languages. Brief but appropriate replies were made, and these formed the signal for renewed outbursts of frenzied gratification. British and German flags were much in evidence, and in various parts of the city there were regular fusillades of particularly noisy rockets throughout the night.

Undoubtedly this general recognition has given the keenest satisfaction to the Government and its supporters, but it has had a somewhat depressing effect on those Monarchists, who had cherished hopes of witnessing an early overthrow of Republicanism. As last night's procession passed the "Club Tauromachico," which is notorious locally for its Monarchical sympathies, decidedly uncomplimentary epithets were hurled at members who were watching the scene from the balconies, but the joy of the multitude was too great to admit of anything beyond good-humoured ridicule.

THE REGULATION OF CHARITIES.

Jumma Musjid Protest.

A further petition of Kazi Sheriff Mahomed Saleh Londay (Kazi of Bombay), Mahomed Hasson Muckba, Badrudin Abdulla Koor, Mahomed Ismail Hafiz, Haji Ebrahim Jitekar, Goolam Mahomed Malick, and Abdul Kadir Shaik Bhican, Mushavirs or Directors of the Juma Musjid of Bombay and of its properties and funds and charities attached thereto has been sent into Government:—It says, your Petitioners humbly submit this their further Petition in continuation of their Petition submitted to Your Excellency on the 13th March 1911 against the Bill for the Registration and Regulation of Charities, which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla in the Local Legislative Council.

That in clause 14 of their said Petition your Petitioners stated that they intended shortly to submit to Your Excellency in Council Fatwas of the Mahomedan Ulamas, that is, the Expositions of Mahomedan Law on this subject by learned Mahomedan Jurists.

That your petitioners have since received two such Fatwas, one from the Ulamas of Deoband who belong to the Arabic Islami Madrasa of Deoband, and the other from the Ulamas of Cawnpore who belong to Madrasa-i-Jame-ul-Uloom, Cawnpore, and have got them translated by one of the Translators of the High Court of Bombay, and they now beg to annex hereto the said original Fatwas and their said translations for the perusal of Your Excellency in Council, in the hope that they will meet with the consideration due to them.

That Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to see from the Fatwa of the Deoband Ulamas that they have after due deliberation come to the conclusion that the Bill is contrary to the rules of Mahomedan Law, in support of which contention they state as follows:—

"It is stated in the book called Durrul Mukhtar as follows:—'That the conditions imposed by the Wakif are like the commands of the Lawgiver'. In the Chapter on Wakfs it is said by Shami:—'Verily the conditions imposed by the Wakif are reliable when they are not contrary to the Law,' page 361, 'Verily they have distinctly stated that it is obligatory to carry out the objects of the Wakifs, page 423, Volume 3. 'It is not necessary to have the accounts in every year, and it is enough for the Kazi to have from the Mutawalli a summary if he is known for honesty, and if he is suspected he should be sworn, "Kuniah," (Shami) page 425, Volume 3, the Chapter on Wakfs. 'It is no for the Kazi to fix a stipend or pay in (connection with) a Wakf without a condition imposed by the Wakif to that effect' (Durre Mukhtar), the Chapter on Wakfs. And in the book called Ashbah on the rules of guardianship:—'Special guardianship is stronger than general guardianship and accordingly the Kazi has no power to deal with the Wakfs when there is a Naz'r' (i.e., trustee); and in the book called Durrul Mukhtar it is stated as follows:—'According to the dictum of law no property should be taken (i,e., no penalty should be imposed)' and in the Shara-hul Aasarut, Tazir by taking property was allowed in the beginning of Islam but it was subsequently abolished.' In short the dictum of religion does not allow 'Tazir' by taking property and so on, (Shami), page 175, Volume 3. (Tazir means punishment.)"

That your Petitioners for the sake of convenience also crave leave to quote a portion of the Fatwa of the Cawnpore Ulamas, which it will be seen runs as follows:—

"According to the rules fixed by the Wakifs the community have right to examine the accounts and in the case of a breach (of the Rules) the community can call (the Trustees) to account according to the abovementioned rules and the beneficiaries can obtain the benefit to the fullest extent. Therefore it is entirely against the Mahomedan Law to burden the Wakfs with the expenses which are not allowable under the same. 'The Kazi has no power to fix a stipend or salary in connection with the Wakfs unless it is so provided by the Wakif,' Shami, page 417."

The said Cawnpore Ulamas further express their opinion as follows:—"The rules framed by the Supreme Government which are now in existence are sufficient for the purpose of putting an end to negligence, indifference and irregularity. The Supreme Government have not thought any more interference with Wakfs to beallowable than this, neither would the Mahomedans like it because according to Mahomedan Law it is not allowable even for the Kazi to deal with the (Wakfs) contrary to the conditions of the Wakif. One of the invalid decrees is the decree which is contrary to the conditions of Wakif because to act contrary to the same is tantamount to acting contrary to the commands (of the Law giver).' Alashba an Nazaier page 163."

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DIBRUGARH, Oct. 7.

The "Sherani" with the 2nd Gurkhas left yesterday for Kobo. The Machine-Gun Detachment of the Assam Valley Light Horse, now being exercised, are expected to leave for the case on the 10th inst. General Mahon, Commanding the 8th Division, arrived yesterday and will pay a visit to Kobo on the 8th inst. Heavy rainfall yesterday morning.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires: The "Times" Peking correspondent wires that Englishmen interested in the maintenance of our good relations with China and Tibet can only hope that the punitive expedition after accomplishing its object will not be hastily withdrawn and that the country as far as the outer Frontier will pass under our effective control.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Poona Ninth Extra Meeting.

There was a very fair attendance at the races on Saturday, the occasion being the Ninth Extra Meeting, but as out of seven events only one favourite flattered punters may be said to have had a bad time. The weather has been exceptionally hot, and jockeys who ride in the first few races are naturally those who feel it most, though the participators in rushes round the betting ring have by no means a comfortable time of it. Mr. Galstaun, the big Calcutta owner who has sent most of his string over here this Season, has returned from his trip and was on the course. His recent purchases in England and Ireland should now give him a stronger hand than ever, and Wootton, the famous jockey, is expected to arrive in December to ride them. Several new horses have been landed of late including two by Watson for Mr. Apcar. These are a four year old chestnut mare by Tredinis, Bachelor's Art, and a five year old brown mare by Cup Bearer, Lady Lucretia, both having been bought in Ireland. Wishart has also landed half a dozen, which he has taken to Bangalore, and by the same boat came two thoroughbreds for Madras and some very smart trappers for H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala.

The day's sport began with a mile and a quarter race, for which Grand Duke was better fancied than Parliament and Sir Hugo in order. First away were the front two, Sir Hugo coming up handily before the bend. We were promised an exciting finish, but about a furlong from home it was evident that Sir Hugo was going very comfortably and he wore them all down.

Again in the second, the third favourite won, St. Hilarion being firm in the market from Mysore, Harry Johnson and Submit, St. Hilarion tried to make every post a winning one and had Mysore and Submit settled, but not so Harry Johnson, who ran more like a stayer than on the last occasion, and won very comfortably. Ghalyum was fourth from Avis and Bheema, but Mexico started so slowly that he could never get within striking distance.

The big horses' races did not fill very well, there being seven in the Alexandra Park Plate, which was a sprint. Lord Carlyon was expected with some confidence, as also was Haut Park, a bit coming for Metal Girl and Convent Girl and a mere nibble at Ruby Tin. Danseuse was first out, the Convent took the lead to the bend, where a very good race to watch ensued. Lord Carlyon came up alongside T. M. S. who was next to the rails to Convent Girl with Metal Girl outside them. It looked as though Lord Carlyon was at last to have his win, but about at the distance Ruby Tin squeezed through inside T. M. S. and got home by a neck, with T. M. S. also very close up. Ruby Tin's first outing will be remembered, when he showed great pace but could not stay. He then fell in a race and was given a rest which seems to have allowed of his putting on a bit of muchly needed condition, and it looked as though he still had a bit in hand on this occasion.

A bad upset occurred in the Neral Plate, Mudkoor being made favourite from Singer and Grey Falcon. The last named has not come on as much as expected and though well up all the way could not finish with the front few. Singer ran another good race and after passing Saree and young Majub at the half mile led into the straight like a winner. He was clear of his field and Mudkoor was in difficulties, but there was no mistaking the manner in which Prime Minister came up, and the latter finally wore the newly landed one down. Minerva has been left till very late to be given an outing, and if reasonably treated should claim attention in these concluding days.

Only four started for the Ascot Plate, the top weights, Master Delaval and Gallileo, claiming most of the attention. Naturally the other two made the early running well away from these, Devereux leading and then being caught by Bright Metal. The former dropping back left the latter with such a commanding lead that it was improbable anything could catch him. Master Dalaval was asked before the bend but could make no impression; then Gallileo came inside him, but here again, though the black considerably decreased the lead, Bright Metal was able to stay on and upset the public calculations.

It was very dangerous betting in the New Maiden Plate as it was a sprint and no less than eighteen went to the post, so that punters may consider themselves lucky that the fancied ones got through at all. Market was a warm favourite at twos; next being Red Monk and a great deal of money went quietly on Baldwin, who dropped from fifteens to fives on the strength of his defeat of Sirkar in a gallop. Verney was smartest away, but Market came up in a handy position after a couple of furlongs and when he led from home was thought to be a good thing. All was well till about a furlong from home when Baldwin, who seemed to be hopelessly shut in, found an opening. He left all the others standing and, coming up to the leader, won with some ease.

Lastly the Selling Plate, in which five only out of thirteen started, Good Evening was made an odds on chance, and the race was never in doubt. Compact was next in demand, but, with Fado following the favourite all the way, was never able to catch the other two.

Following are details:—

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Heath's Sir Hugo. 7st. 12lbs............Southall 1
Mr. G. K's Parliament, 8st. 3lbs..................Barrett 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Grand Duke, 8st. 7lbs.........A. Ferguson 3
Mr. Habib's Bashir, 6st. 10lbs. carried. 6st 12lbs. Kamad 4

ALSO RAN.—Meazer 8st. 8lbs. (A. Hoyt); Zinfandel 8st. 7lbs. (Evans); Terror 7st. 12lbs. (Kuhn.)

BETTING.—7 to 4 against Grand Duke, 3 to 1 Parliament, 4 to 1 Sir Hugo, 8 to 1 Meazer, tens and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—There was but little delay, Grand Duke leading by a length from Parliament, Terror and Meazer to the five furlongs, where Terror joined Zinfandel in the rear and Sir Hugo moved up third in front of Bashir. At the home turn Parliament drew up to the leader and Sir Hugo began to close outside them. A good race was promised, all ridden out at the distance, but subsequently Sir Hugo staying on best won fairly comfortably by two lengths, one and a half four lengths. Time.—2mins. 21 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 209. A Welter Handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson 8st. 9lbs. Evans 1
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's St. Hilarion 8st. 5lbs...Brown 2
Mr. G. K's Submit, 9st. 1lb. ....Barrett 3
Mr. Yussuf bin Essa's Ghalyum, 8st. 7lbs. Robinson 4

ALSO RAN:—Mysore 9st. 2lbs. A. Ferguson; Sir Edward 9st. 2lbs. Southall; Avis 8st. 12lbs. Native; Bunsee 8st. 8lbs. Yussuff; Bheema 8st. 5lbs. Mujeed; Mexico 8st. 3lbs. A. Hoyt; Pointer 7st. 12lbs. Kuhn; Turn of Luck II 7st. 10lbs. McGlone.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against St. Hilarion, 4 to 1 Mysore, 6 to 1 Submit and Harry Johnson, 7 to 1 Mexico, 8 to 1 Ghalyum and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Sir Edward was mainly responsible for keeping the field waiting, St. Hilarion and Mysore drawn nearest the rails being first away, then the former leading Turn of Luck II, Mysore, Harry Johnson, Ghalyum and Submit, with Mexico last away. At the three furlongs Mysore ran second, then Harry Johnson and Submit. Harry Johnson ran up to the leader on turning into the straight, and from there had everything well beaten, coming home eased up by ten lenghs, half a length next and three lengths between the others. Time.—1 min. 40 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ally.)

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1909. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. D. Gordon's Ruby Tin, 9st. 8lbs........Evans 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's Lord Carlyon, 9st 11lbs. A. Hoyt 2
Nawab Moinudin's T. M. S., 7st. 12lbs........Ames 3
Mr. R. R. S's Metal Girl, 7st. 7lbs., carried 7st. 8lbs..................................Brown 4

ALSO RAN:—Haul Park, 9st. 9lbs., Luckman; Danseuse, 9st. 3lbs. Barrett; Convent Girl, 8st. 2lbs. Robinson.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Lord Carlyon and Haut Park, 4 to 1 Convent Girl and Metal Girl, 7 to 1 Ruby Tin and tens others.

THE RACE:—From a good start, Danseuse showed out from Metal Girl slightly in front of the others, then Convent Girl came on the inside into the lead, the other pair being joined by T. M. S. As they rounded the bend T. M. S. came up alongside Convent Girl, Lord Carlyon next from the rails then Metal Girl. At the distance Ruby Tin got through inside T. M. S., and after a very pretty race won by a neck, same next and three quarters of a length next. Time—1min 3 3-5secs.

(Winner trained by J. C. Smith.)

THE NERAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500 second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Gold's Prime Minister 7st. 13lbs......Southall 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Singer 8st. 6lbs.......Ferguson 2
Mr. R. R. S's Mudkoor 8st. 8lbs..................Brown 3
Mr. Heath's Minerva 8st. 9lbs.............Robinson 4

ALSO RAN:—Young Majub 8st. 12lbs. Barrett Grey Fulcon 8st. 11lbs. Evans; Peter Pan 8st. 2lbs; Spencer; Saree 8st. Ames; Prince of Wales 6st. 10lbs Dhondee; Fairplay 6st. 8lbs. carried 7st. Mujeed.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Mudkoor, 4 to 1 Singer and Grey Falcon, 7 to 1 Young Majub, 8 to 1 Minerva, 10 to 1 Saree and Prime Minister, Twenties the rest.

THE RACE:—From a good start, Grey Falcon shewed out from Young Majub, then Saree shot out in front followed by Young Majub, Grey Falcon and Peter Pan; Mudkoor and Fairplay bringing up the rear. At the half mile Singer drew up outside and assumed command from Young Majub, Minerva, Grey Falcon and Prime Minister, with Prince of Wales showing up for a time. In the straight Singer was clear of his field but Prime Minister came full of running. Mudkoor was running just behind them but could only first save place money from Minerva whereas Prime Minister went away to win with some ease by two lengths, three next and head between third and fourth. Time—1min. 40secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200, A High Weight Handicap for Horses.—Distance:—1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Homi Billimoria's Bright Metal 7st. 2lbs. A. Ferguson 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Gallileo 9st. 2lbs ....Evans 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's Master Delaval 9st. 5lbs. A. Hoyt 3
Mr. G. K's Devereux 6st. 8lbs. carried 6st. 12lbs. Kamad 4

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Gallileo, 2 to 1 against Master Delaval, 5 to 1 Bright Metal, 6 to 1 Devereux.

THE RACE:—Devereux led out closely attended by Bright Metal, these two placing six lengths between themselves and the others. At the half mile Devereux began to come back, leaving Bright Metal with a long lead. Master Delaval was first to go after the leader, but could make no impression and Gallileo also when he put in his run failed to catch the leader by a length and a half, two next and five next. Time:—2 mins 12 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

A NEW MAIDEN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1910. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Abdool Aziz Essa's Baldwin 8st. 3lbs..Yussuff 1
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Makeb 8st. 13lbs...Evans 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's Verney 9st. 2lbs......A. Hoyt 3
Mr. A. M. Mana's Sirkar 8st. 6lbs............Ames 4

ALSO RAN.—General Botha 9st. 2lbs. Native; Red Monk 9st. 1lb. Brown; Bolero 9st. A Ferguson; Khadravi 8st. 11lbs. Robinson; Zomat 8st. 11lbs. Fraser; War Eagle 8st. 9lbs. Fahad; Grill, 8st 6lbs. Barrett; Dinar 8st. 4lbs. Southall: Golden Day 8st. 2lbs; Mujeed; Turkish General 8st. 1lbs. Kuhn; Framrose 8st. 1lb. Bennett; Borgavi 8st. 1lb. Kamad; Papa 7st. 10lbs. Native; Little Hero 7st. 5lbs. Native.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Makeb, 9 to 2 Red Monk, 5 to 1 Baldwin, 7 to 1 Grill, 8 to 1 Sirkar, 10 to 1 Turkish General and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Owing to the large field there was a long wait when they were let go Verney showed out from Golden Day, Khadravi and Sirkar from a bunch; nearing the turn, Makeb drew handy and led going well into the straight. At the distance Baldwin came outside and, catching them all, won comfortably by a length and a half, neck next and neck. Time.—1min. 11 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

A SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100, for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs.500 or over since 31st March 1910 or flat races of any value of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance. 5 furlongs.

Mr. Aboobaker A. Rehman's Good Evening 7st. 3lbs. ....A. Ferguson 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Fado 7st. 6lbs.......Mujeed 2
Mr. Heath's Compact 7st. 6lbs..............Yussuff 3
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Grey Mist 9st. 2lbs. Robinson 4

ALSO RAN:—Leader, 7st. 3lbs. carried 7st. 4lbs Native.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Good Evening, 5 to 2 against Compact, 6 to 1 Fado and tens the rest.

THE RACE:—The small field were got away early, Good Evening almost at once going away from Fado and this order was never altered. No official distances given, Good Evening winning easily by about four lengths, three lengths next and close fourth. Time—1min. 9 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.)

Totalisator returns:—

1st Race.—Win Rs. 46 1-2, Places 16 1-2 and 16 1-2.
2nd Race.—Win Rs. 66, Places 18, 13 1-2 and 18 1-2.
3rd Race.—Win Rs. 71, Places 41 and 19.
4th Race.—Win Rs. 51 1-2, Places 16 1-2, 14 1-2 and 11 1-2.
5th Race.—Win Rs. 66, Places 27 and 14.
6th Race.—Win Rs. 79, Plases 24 1-2, 14 1-2 and 111 1-2.
7th Race.—Win Rs. 16 1-2, Placer 12 and 17 1-2.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. KILLICK NIXON & CO.'S XI.

An interesting match was played on Saturday, at the Esplanade, between the Bombay Gymkhana and Killick Nixon and Co.'s XI. The latter which included a number of the regular members of the Gymkhana eleven, going in to bat first, made 179. The Gymkhana replied with a total of 165 for 8 wickets, when time was called, the match thus resulting in a draw. The scores:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.'S XI.

Hebblethwaite, b Halliley	0
Phillips, c Haughton, b Nicholson ...	53
Watts, c Elliott, b Brooke	44
Stileman, b Nicholson	5
Framjee, c Elliott, b Brooke	0
Reid, b Nicholson	8
Pilgaonker, not out	31
Lowndes, c and b Brooke	5
King, c Stileman, b Brooke	4
Dastur, c Christie, b Nicholson ...	0
Birkett (Capt), b Nicholson	8
Extras... ...	16
Total ...	179

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Stileman, c Framjee, b Phillips ...	2
Elliott, run out	3
F R R Brooke, c Watts, b Phillips ...	71
Nicholson, c Framjee, b Pilgaonker ...	18
Aysoough, not out	9
Cunningham, b Phillips	2
Halliley, c and b Pilgaonker	4
Capt Haughton c Framjee b Pilgaonker	35
E S Christie, c and b Watts	18
E L Sale V E Purcell } Did not bat	
Extras	3
Total (for 8 wkts) ...	165

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Halliley	8	1	22	1
Purcell	5	1	16	0
Cunningham	4	0	16	0
Nicholson	12	1	75	5
Brooke	9	2	34	4
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phillips	8	1	46	3
Watts	8	0	63	1
Pilgaonker.........	9	0	53	3

MADRAS RUGBY FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS 7th Oct.

In the final of the Madras Rugby Football tournament to-day Madras played the Leicester Regiment before a record attendance of spectators. The game was played at a strenuous pace all through, but even after extra time nothing was scored and so the match ended in a draw. Madras three-quarters were quick on the ball, but were well marked while the Leicester attack was seldom prominent and most of the work was done by the forwards.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

In the Durand Football Tournament final this afternoon in glorious weather and in the presence of a holiday crowd the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Black Watch played a most exciting game through out, and although both the goals were frequently assaulted by splendid shots the game ended in a pointless draw. The Black Watch had the better of exchanges. In the twenty minutes extra play another desperate fight ensued, but neither side could score. Five minutes after the start of extra play Wilkinson (the Lancs left back) who was shortly before badly hurt was knocked over again and had to walk off the field. From this point the Lancs were obliged to play with 10 men up to the end. The tie will be re-played on Monday afternoon.

In the final match of the Sprinting Competition the 4th King's Royal Rifles won from the King's Liverpool Regiment.

BOXING.

The Leicesters' Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

The following are the results of last night's boxing in the Leicesters' Tournament.

Regimental Feather Weights.—Pte. Fisher beat Pte. Wilkinson (2nd Cheshire Regiment). Pte. Howard beat Pte. Hammond.

Feather Weights (open to all India).—Pte. Rippard (King's Light Infantry) beat Pte. Norman (43rd Light Infantry.)

Middle Weights (open to all India).—Pte. Bolesworth (2nd Leicestershire Regiment) beat Pte Blake (Norfolk Regiment).

Novices Feather Weights.—Lce. Corpl. Lard beat Pte. Ballard.

Light Weights (open to all India).—Pte. Harris (King's Light Infantry) beat Pte. Douglas (Cameron Highlanders).

Regimental Light Weights.—Pte. Butler beat Lce. Corpl. Steeples.

Feather Weights (open to all India).—Lce. Corpl. Panton (Middlesex Regiment) beat Pte. Pearson (King's Light Infantry).

Regimental Light Weights.—Pte. Howell owing to an injured hand scratched to Pte. Wood.

Open Feather Weights.—Pte. Andrew (King's Light Infantry) beat Pte. Inches (Cameron Highlanders).

Open Middle Weights.—Pte. Steves (Cameron Highlanders) beat Pte. Hemmings (2nd Leicestershire Regiment).

Special Six Round Contest.—Corpl. Edwards (O. Battery R. H. A.) beat Pte. Bolesworth (2nd Leicestershire Regiment.)

Novices.—Pte. Fletcher beat Pte. Taylor.

Open Light Weights.—Lce. Corpl. Miles (King's Light Infantry) beat Pte. Singleton (Sherwood Foresters.)

Regimental Bantam Weights.—Pte. Hunter beat Pte. Eley.

Light Weight (open to all India.)—Pte. Sly (Middlesex Regiment) beat Pte. Fisher (Cameron Highlanders).

MYSORE SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 7.

The polo tournament was resumed this afternoon. The "A" team of the Local Service Lancers beat the "B" team of the Imperial Service by 6 goals to 3.

The Assault-at-Arms and several more events were got off this morning and afternoon, winding up with a very good V. C. Race over burning hurdles which several horses refused to negotiate. The Maharaja, the Yuvaraj, the Resident, and the guests of Government House, as well as a very big crowd of State troops and other natives were present. The weather kept fine, though hot.

The polo and assault-at-arms concludes on Monday afternoon.

OLD BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

In previous notices of the "Old Bombay" Exhibition, a fairly full account has been given of the provision which will be made for the amusement of the public. A few details have to be added. Thus the fireworks exhibitions by Messrs. James Pain and Co. will be a constant attraction. On the opening night the first of these exhibitions will be given, and subsequently there will be one every Sunday night except on Sunday, December 3, when the King will be here. Other amusements of which no notice has so far been given are the "Circling Wave" and the Cinematograph. The former is an American device consisting of a circular platform which revolves with a simultaneous circulating and dipping motion round a steel tower from which it is suspended at a height of about six feet from the ground. The platform is 36 feet in diameter and 39 inches wide with a continuous row of seats which accommodate about 80 people. This device is likely to prove one of the greatest attractions in the amusement section. The modern Exhibition without a Cinematograph would be incomplete and realizing this the Committee has arranged for the Excelsior Cinematograph Co. to give daily performances. The films will all be the latest importations from Europe, and changes of programme will be made twice each week. The daily performance will be a continual one, patrons being at liberty to remain in as long as they wish. The prices will be low, and it is hoped that large audiences will be attracted.

The catering of the Exhibition has been placed in the hands of the Taj Mahal Hotel, and table d'hote dinner will be served nightly in the Restaurant, a handsome building in the Indo-Saracenic style, where covers will be laid for 150 persons. Popular prices will be charged and a string orchestra will play during dinner. The lawn in front looking on to the central band-stand will provide an agreeable resting place, where teas and light refreshments will be served. In addition there will be several bars about the grounds, where refreshments can be obtained, and an Indian restaurant under the management of Messrs. Haridas Valji.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Scindia," Oct. 10.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia" is due to arrive here about 10 a m on the 10th instant with the following passengers—

Bombower, Mr W
Cameron, Mrs A
Christie, Mrs O C
Ernest Coran, Mr
Dyer, Mr J P
Dyet, Mrs
Ewens, Mr G J P
Gosnell, Miss P B
Gregory, Mr G
Griggs, Mr J W
Hambleton, Mr J
Hamilton, Mr R
Harcourt, Maj J S M
Harding, Mrs
Harding, Miss
Heslep, Rev W R
Heslop, Mrs
Higginbotton, Mr S
Higginbottom, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Hogan, Lt P T E
Howell, Capt F D G
Izat, Mr A H
Izat, Mrs and infant
Janvier, Mr E P
Keach, Miss L M
Kirkpatrick, Mr R K
Knowles, Mrs E
Knowles, Miss
Knowles, Mrs J E child and nurse
Knowles, Mr Kate
Lawrence, Rev J H
Lawrence, Mrs and 2 children
Col, G W Lewis
Lonis, Miss, and Mrs Eve's infant
Lindley, Mrs A S and inft
Lovett, Miss M
McCormick, Miss
Netbercott, Mr W
Noyes, Mr H
Pope, Mr and Mrs H and infant
Randle, Miss N O
Robertson, Mr H
Thorpe, Mr A N
Sandeman, Mr D E
Sharp, Mr Wm
Sinclair, Miss G
Sinclair, Miss M
Slingsby, Capt T W
Stokes, Capt R G
Young, Maj R G and Mrs young

A law which has come into force in Illinois empowers railway guards to arrest passengers found drinking intoxicants in trains.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

A shallow depression from the Bay of Bengal has passed into Chota Nagpur, but did not influence the weather to any great extent. Fairly general rain has fallen in north-east India and the north-east of the Peninsula. A few falls have occurred in Burma, the United Provinces and the south of Madras. The conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India. The principal amounts are —Sillong one inch; Cheerapunji, one and a half; Dibrugarh and Bogra, two; Dinajpur, one and half; Darbhanga and Dharjeeling, one. The forecast shows no important change except in north-west India where a few scattered showers may occur.

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

The depression still lies in a very diffuse condition over Chota Nagpur but shows a tendency towards a northward movement. Rainfall has increased to some extent to the west of the depression and remains practically unchanged elsewhere. The unsettled conditions which have persisted since the 4th in the Arabian Sea are becoming more marked. The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab one and a half inches; Dibrugarh, Mymensingh, Naya Dumka, Jubbulpore, Masulipatan one; Ootacamund, one and a half.

Forecast.—Increased rainfall in Bihar and East United Provinces. Some diminution may occur in the central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7th OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north and damper in the extreme eastern districts. Day temperature is in excess in the north Punjab; night temperature is above normal over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general but light rain has fallen in the extreme southern districts; Jhansi has had 0·24" and Allahabad 0·10". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is normal or in defect; the minimum is in excess,

Sind and Rajputna.—Skies are clear in Sind and Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner and either equal to or above the everage at other stations. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in exess except at Kotah and Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 0·21" of rain and Raipur 0·24." Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Akola and Kathiawar; night temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in excess both during the day and at night.

General Remarks.—Nearly general and moderate rain has fallen in north Malabar, and fairly general but light rain in the south-east Central Provinces and the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces. In all 6 stations report rainfall exceeding 0·10."

Local rain is likely in Malabar. A few showers may occur in the east Central and the south United Provinces and possibly in south-east Madras.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.

Bombay, 9th October.

1, Orderly N C Officers for the week commencing from to-day the 9th inst. Sergeant R A Spence.

2. Owing to the Annual Gymkhana mounted Sports taking place next week there will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday next, practice for Lloyd Lindsay and jumping will be held on the Maidan as usual under section Commanders.

3. Members are requested to draw their arms accoutrements and saddlery from Head-Quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p. m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th October.

841. Detail of Parades.

To-day Monday, the 9th instant—"G" Coy parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a m.

All Recruits of the current Season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Uniform.

II—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday, the 10th instant—"A" Coy. Parade at Town Customs House at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, the 11th instant—"G" Coy. Recruits Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

II—"D" Coy. Parade at the Telegraph Quarters at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

III.—"C" Coy Parade at the Town Customs House at 6 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

IV.—"F" Coy Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p. m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, the 12th instant—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p. m,

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

845. Accounts Audit—The Quarterly Audit of Accounts will take place at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Tuesday, the 10th instant at 10 a. m.

848. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Saturday, the 14th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 15th inst "D" Coy.
Saturday, the 21st inst. "A" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th October.

231. Strength—The following members having joined the Corps are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—

No 1 Company, No 1 Sub-Division No 1408 Gunner J McKinley Knox, No 1409 Gunner H G Littlehales, and No 1410 Gunner J Murray.

232. Parade—Saturday 14th Oct 1911—No. 1, 2, and E E Company Squar Drill. Parade at Head Quarters at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps, Rifles with Slings.

Recruits who are not in possession of uniform may wear Plain Clothes.

233. Orderly Sergeant—Orderly Sergeant for the week ending Sunday 15th October 1911:—No 1 Company Sergt C B Banks and No 2 Company Sergt K D M Forbes.

234. Appointment Officers—Extract from Headquarters 6th (Poona) Division, Poona 3rd October 1911.

Appointment Officers His Excellency the Commande-in-Chief has approved of the tenure of Captain E P Cudlip, Royal Garrison Artillery, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery, being extended to the 31st of December 1913.

235. Regimental Committee Meeting—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Thursday, 12th instant at 7 p.m.

Business—To discuss Corps Rules and Regulations.

F. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE ARABI PASHA.

When the late Arabi Pasha received his pardon just ten years ago, and was permitted to return to Egypt, he was very grateful. He expressed a hope that he would be able to come to England to pay his respects to the King and thank those who had helped him, but that hope was never realised. It is understood that it was on the recommendation of Lord Cromer that the exiled rebel was allowed to return to his native land, and the liberty accorded him does not appear in any way to have been abused. Arabi had sixteen children in exile with him in Ceylon, and the £50 allowance per month which he received from the Egyptian Government he used to say was scarcely sufficient to provide for his large family.

HIS ADMIRATION OF THE ENGLISH.

To a visitor on one occasion Arabi mentioned that the English had convinced him that they knew how to govern wisely and well. He did not always think so, but eighteen and a half years' residence in a British Colony had impressed him with that fact. He had made many friends among English people. He had studied the government, watched and seen everything for himself, and found everything good. In thinking of Egypt, one thought always brought him joy and happiness, and that was that their troubles were now all over. The very thing he wanted, and attempted to secure for his people, was being done to-day by the British Government and a wise Khedive, and they ought to be content.

A COMMONPLACE PERSON.

Arabi was really a very commonplace person, there being nothing of the genious or patriot about him. In fact, he was a supremely ignorant Egyptian peasant, quite unworthy of esteem and equally unworthy of condemnation had it not been for his callous (Oriental cruelty. Weakness and inordinate vanity were the characteristic features of his nature, and it was upon these qualities that men like Ali Roubi, and afterwards Mamud Sami, successfully worked when they exalted him into the head of a military insurrection. In the bombardment of Alexandria and again at Tel-el-Kebir it is said he exhibited gross personal cowardice, and at his trial he was ready to sacrifice his friends to save himself.

HOSPITAL STAMPS IN DENMARK.

The great success of the hospital seal-stamp in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden is to be attributed, the "Hospital" points out, to the favour of the Post Office Department, which facilitates the sale of hospital seal-stamps, the Post Office officials receiving 10 per cent. from the sale as a return for the extra labour involved. During December every year since 1904, when Postmaster Holboll introduced this system into Denmark, a Yuletide hospital-stamp has been printed for Denmark and for the Danish West Indies. Norway and Sweden now also issue a Yuletide stamp, and accord to the Post Office official 10 per cent. on the annual sales. In Sweden one Christmas, £50,000 was the amount realised.

CALENDAR REFORM IN CHINA.

From Peking it is announced that the Chinese Government is about to drop the troublesome moon from its calendar, and follow the practice of Western nations in using only the sun. The present Chinese year began on January 30, and is the year 48 of the 76th cycle, a cycle consisting of sixty years, and the 1st year of the 1st cycle occurring B. C. 2637. But, owing to the use of the moon the number of days in the year varies considerably. Ordinarily there are twelve lunations or months, but once in thirty lunations a thirteenth lunation is added to the year, as a result of which the year can be as short as 354 days, or as long as 384 days. The months are more regular than our own, alternating between twenty-nine and thirty days. The Chinese year completely fails to keep the seasons within proper bounds.

THE BRITON AND THE BATH.

We boast ourselves a cleanly people, and are apt to scorn the foreigner who does not daily perform the ritual of the tub. Yet, the "British Medical Journal" points out, it is not so long ago since we had the reputation of being an exceptionally dirty people. In the year 1800 there was not a single private house in London provided with a bathroom. A witness stated before the Health Commission about the middle of the last century that the only two occassions on which one of the labouring classes was washed all over was immediately after birth and after death. Even at the present day our contemporary doubts if dirtier people could be found anywhere in the world than among our lower classes. "A French workman would be ashamed to wear the clothes in which the British labourer goes to his daily work. There is nothing that tramps who apply at workhouses think a more brutal tyranny than the enforced bath."

IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND LATER.

In the Middle Ages, one is reminded, our dirt and squalor were the theme of comment by foreign visitors Three centuries ago what most struck a Portuguese traveller in England was the fact that the English gentry never washed. Erasmus has left a picture of the dirt that prevailed in the houses of noblemen. It is not difficult from this to imagine what the state of things must have been among the poorer classes. At one time both men and women who were careful of their complexions cleaned their faces with a dry white linen cloth, because it was believed that washing the face with water made it more susceptible to cold in winter and to tan in summer. The story of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's hands is too well known to be repeated. Johnson said he had no passion for clean linen, and even the fine gentlemen of his day were far from scrupulously clean in their persons.

GLACIAL PHENOMENA.

The disappearance of certain small Alpine glaciers and the shrinkage of others, which are being reported from Switzerland, is no new phenomenon. Neither is it the result of a permanent movement in one direction, as has been suggested, which will ultimately cause all the Alpine glaciers to disappear. It is now well established that these great ice-fields alternately advance and recede, the cycle of change probably occupying the best part of a century, and being subject to meteorological conditions which similarly alternate over fairly definite periods of time and large areas of the earth. During the last decade the shrinkage of the Alpine glaciers has been going on apace, whereas in the Himalayas the reverse process has been in operation—one, the Hassanabad glacier, having lengthened by three miles in less than a year. The meteorological "see-saw" from east to west and north to south is probably related to the opposite movements of the glaciers in Europe and Asia.

AN EXPENSIVE IMMIGRANT.

The Gipsy moth is a European pest which was accidentally introduced into Massachusetts nearly forty years ago, and has since spread rather slowly. It was first discovered in Boston in 1889, and the State of Massachusetts for a number of years kept up a vigorous effort to exterminate the insect, making large appropriations therefor. This work was abandoned, however, in 1900, but the condition soon became so bad that appropriations were again made in 1905, and have since been continued annually. In spite of the work of that State the situation became so serious that the National Government was called upon to assist, and since 1907 Congress has been making annual appropriations to aid in the work of control. The amount of this appropriation is now 300,000dols. (£60,000) annually.

THE SADDEST HOLIDAY STORY.

Scene 1. At the hotel door. The leader of the Party: "Now, you fellows, no smoking till we are at the top of the mountain. That'll make us do it in record time." Scene 2. The mountain top. Four savage men, with half a pound of tobacco between them, but not a solitary match; four miles from the nearest habitation. The leader suggests that a burning-glass could be made out of two watch-glasses, and damages two watches just as the sun vanishes for the day. Scene 3. The entrance to the village. The leader of the party discovers his match-box in the wrong pocket of his coat. Is instantly deposed from all authority by his indignant followers. Moral. Never procrastinate; smoke at the earliest opportunity.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE VOGUE FOR CAPS.

It really looks, says a lady writer in Mail week, very much as if we should before long be capping overselves pretty much in the fashion that we have hitherto carefully reserved for our infants. The vogue for Dutch caps and bonnets seems to be gaining ground daily, and the little scraps of old embroidered muslin that formerly we hoarded for the headgear of the "bairns," we now devote to our own adornment. Truly a selfish age! The dress-maker is usurping the place of the milliner and turning out caps to match her gowns. A delightful muslin gown, destined to accompany its owner to Yorkshire, and no doubt to create as much havoc to masculine susceptibility as will its wearer to wild game in general (by which I by no means intend to convey the impression that the gown was intended for wear on the moors!) is of pink and white stripes of equal width. The litte bolero and the broad band catching in the folds of the skirt just above the ankles are of closely-worked "Broderie Anglaise," and with this eminently becoming creation there is provided by the designer a most bewitching cap of the same embroidery, fashioned round a centre-piece of delicate stitchery taken from some treasured cap of long ago. It fits tightly to the head, and well towards the back two little bunches of moss-roses repeat the pink note of the dress. This dress and cap, it is explained to me, can equally well be worn as a garden-party frock or for an informal dinner, and I recognised their claims in both events.

THE COSSACK CAP.

The same firm showed a truly regal visiting-gown of deep violet velvet, the narrow skirt of which bore a broad empiecement of dull aluminium lace, some quarter of a yard wide, running all round the foot about four inches above a narrow bordering of skunk. On the bodice the same lace formed at the back a deep sailor collar, which was likewise edged with the fur, a soft jabot of Valenciennes displaying its fluffy charms across the front. The cap to be worn with this was designed on Cosaque lines; the somewhat high crown of skunk was set into a band of aluminium braid, while on the left side an upstanding cockade in purple completed the military effect. An ideal creation for an autumn private view!

PLEATS AND PANELS.

That association of ideas that results from an apt simile can be very annoying at times especially when it is concerned with the serious and important matter of clothes. It has only been necessary for me to hear that loose back-panel, which we are all dutifully displaying on our skirts, likened to the support of a photograph-frame (need I say that a mere man was the culprit!) in order for my imagination to picture us wearing it stiffened and sitting on it! I shall never be able wholly to enjoy its beauties again. But be that as it may we are likely to see this separate back panel a very distinct feature of the winter modes and evolving itself into all manner of styles, among which a resuscitated Watteau pleat has to be reckoned with. A number of the models have both at the back and in the front a loose piece of embroidery or jewelled passementerie, shaped like a much elongated triangle and reaching almost to the hem of the skirt.

REVIVAL OF THE WATTEAU.

These loose panels have quite an Egyptian effect on some of the gowns and are by no means devoid of charm. A very smart frock, though at the same time one not to be worn with impunity by any but an exceedingly elegant women, showed a long panel, or, rather, a Watteau pleat, of coarse point d'Alençon lace, reaching from the level of the shoulders to the ground. It had no connection whatever with the rest of the gown, which was of black and white striped taffetas, and the skirt boasting little or no fulness, there was nothing to detract from the somewhat "frappant" effect of the solitary pleat, Still, I must confess that it had its fascinations. We may look to see these long pleats of a different material firing largely on our out-of-door wraps this season; they are calculated to impart length to the figure and to make up for the lack of fulness which is so unbecoming in many cases. I notice also a tendency to introduce a short, sporran-like trimming of lace or embroidered velvet in the front of our skirts. It is often continued up into the bodice, but in order to be graceful it requires the most careful of cutting and is to be regarded with suspicion. The plainer the skirt below the waist, the better; in this regard, as in so many others, the time-worn adage as to valour and discretion holds good.

THE LOOSE TRAIN.

While I am on the subject of pleats and panels and such-like adornments, let me warn you not to order your new evening frocks without giving heed to the news of the long detached trains, which are rumoured in Paris. The skrits of the frocks themselves are to be moderately short, while the train will "drag its slow length along," like the wounded snake of the immortal Bard. No more hobbles for evening wear at any rate!

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

The migratory movement of birds from their more northern summer haunts, where they invariably breed, to their more southern winter quarters, is now at its height, and by the end of September says a Home writer in Mail week will, for the most part, have been completed. Many even of the birds which we are in the habit of seeing all the year round move southwards before the approach of winter, although the movement of these is often less noticeable by reason of their places being filled by other birds of the same species which have spent the summer somewhat farther to the north. The migratory instinct of birds, in fact, has been demonstrated by the more systematic observation of their movements that has been made during recent years to be far more general than was formerly supposed, and it is now realised that very few species remain in one place throughout the year. The subject of the migration of birds presents one of those problems of nature for the solution of which numerous theories have been formulated at different times, none of which, however, have risen so far above criticism as to have succeeded in becoming generally established. So far as we know, however, no theory has been advanced which has more weight of evidence in its favour than that which is included in the larger theory of the North Polar regions having been the original centre of dispersal of all life—the evidence in support of which, adduced by the learned Canon of Durham—Dr. Tristram—first appeared in the 1887 and 1888 numbers of the "Ibis." The ground upon which the "Polar theory" is based is the assumption that, at one time, our globe was in a molten condition, and for long must have retained too much heat for it to have been capable of supporting any such forms of life as are known to exist upon it at the present day. From this, taken in conjunction with the further supposition that the earth's axis has not materially altered in relation to the sun, it is concluded that the portions of the earth that would soonest have reached the degree of coolness making life possible upon it must have been at the Poles.

CHANGES IN POLAR CLIMATE.

That the Polar regions have passed through all the stages from intense heat to their existing state of cold is amply testified by geological evidence, which also seems to prove, negatively, that glacial conditions never extended into the present tropical zone. There is positive evidence also to show that the conditions which are found now only in the Polar regions extended at some time or other over large areas of the temperate zone but this may be accounted for by the phenomenon scientifically known as "nutation," or, in other words, the oscillation of the earth's axis owing to alternately predominating attractions and counter-attractions of the sun, and various other planets. According to the "Polar theory," the North Pole regions would have become just sufficiently cool to support life, and, in time, as the cool gradually became changed into cold, they would therefore have become also the centre of the dispersal of life. "Viewed in this light"—to use the words of Mrs. Abel Chapman, who, in the pages of his book on "Bird-life on the Borders," outlines the "Polar theory," and sketches its possible influence upon the migration of birds—"the great migratory tendency towards the north becomes explicable and comprehensive enough. It simply arises from an innate perennial instinct, which still continues to draw vast numbers of the feathered tribes towards the point which was originally the universal home of all." Of all the theories advanced in the endeavour by the reasoning mind of man to account for the phenomenon of migration, the "Polar theory" is at any rate far from being the least plausible, and even if, eventually, the unravelling of the mystery of it is proved to be beyond the powers of the human understanding, there is no need to abandon the attempt so long as any evidence can be adduced in support of any particular theory.

SPIRIT OF ALCHEMY IN INDUSTRY.

Mr. W. H. Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been lamenting in the pages of "Science" that the spirit of secrecy which characterised the old alchemists still animates most of the workers in the field of chemical research. He has nothing but praise for those who are engaged in the work of research in pure chemistry, who labour as it were, in the full light of day and publish their results for all who care to see them. But the builder for instance, declines to disclose his materials of construction, hides his designs from every prying eye, and covers his bridge with hoardings so that none can see how it is built, and profit by his experience. "The moment a thing becomes useful we become jealous of its possession; we become narrow in our horizon; we sell our scientific birthright for a mess of pottage; we become alchemists." He maintains that wherever, there are large industrial organisations with fully equipped research laboratories, there is a moral obligation to make the world acquainted with whatever contributions they are enabled to make to the sum-total of human knowledge. For they have libraries containing all the literature they require, and they have at their disposal all that the past and current technical journals, &c., can teach them. Their laboratory records must be full of records of work achieved, which, although it did not turn out to be of the value to the firms which was anticipated, might be of considerable value to other workers in other fields. Moreover, there must constantly be emerging results from which all that concerned the particular interests of a firm might be stripped, and the residue might then, in the form of "pure science," be communicated to the technical journals. In Germany such industrial organisations take a very broad view of their responsibilities in this connection, and do contribute much in the way of scientific data. "The individual does not suffer, while Germany, both from a purely scientific and an industrial standpoint, is rapidly advanced." In America, on the other hand, the alchemists say: We pay the research men and we do not see why we should give to the public or to our competitors any fraction of the results. Could any policy be blinder? If one hundred such concerns each gave to the world but 1 per cent. of its results it could not in the long run be the loser, as it would benefit by the remaining 99 per cent. of the whole contribution. Unfortunately, the problem has not as yet presented itself to us in this country—at least on any important scale.

AEROPLANES IN WAR.

We have lately heard what Lieut. Conneau has to say of the possibilities of the new airships in war. The English reader will find in the "American Scientific Supplement" (July 22nd) an abstract of an article from the "Marine Rundschau" which one may fairly suppose reflect German expert opinion on the subject. Accordingly to the writer it may be considered as established that for the aeroplane reconnoitring is marked out as the main sphere of action. Efficiency may be measured by a capacity for a four-hour flight and an average speed of fifty miles an hour. With this it is possible for the aviator with a far-reaching wireless equipment to reconnoitre wide regions of the Baltic Sea. Short-distance wireless equipments have been tried and not found wanting. At present the weight of the long-distance apparatus militates against the immediate possibility of the aeroplane giving the splendid aid which communications from hundreds of miles away would be to an army in the field or to a navy. The author's pessimistic remarks on the difficulty of detecting submarines have already been discounted by the successful results of the latest French experiments. The utility of the aeroplane in connexion with a fleet is obvious enough. But it may imply the power of starting from and landing on a warship. Experience has shown that the aviator can both start from and return, to the man-of-war, but only by special devices such as would be impracticable in warfare. This, our author thinks, can only be got over by having floating runners or something of the kind so that the aeroplane can descend by the side of the parent ship and be hauled on board just as if it were a pinnace. In January last a Curtiss aeroplane, fitted with cigar-shaped floating runners, both rose from the water and alighted on the water when it returned from its flight. The German expert holds "Beaumont's" view that there are serious limits to the offensive power of the aeroplane. It must have a great safety factor of operation and great duration of service; must have room from navigator, observer, instruments, and projectiles for attack. These requirements mean great weight. In addition, says the author, there is the difficulty of hitting an object when running at great speed. But according to the latest news from America some measure of success has already been attained in the dropping of projectiles on a space marked out the size of a battleship.

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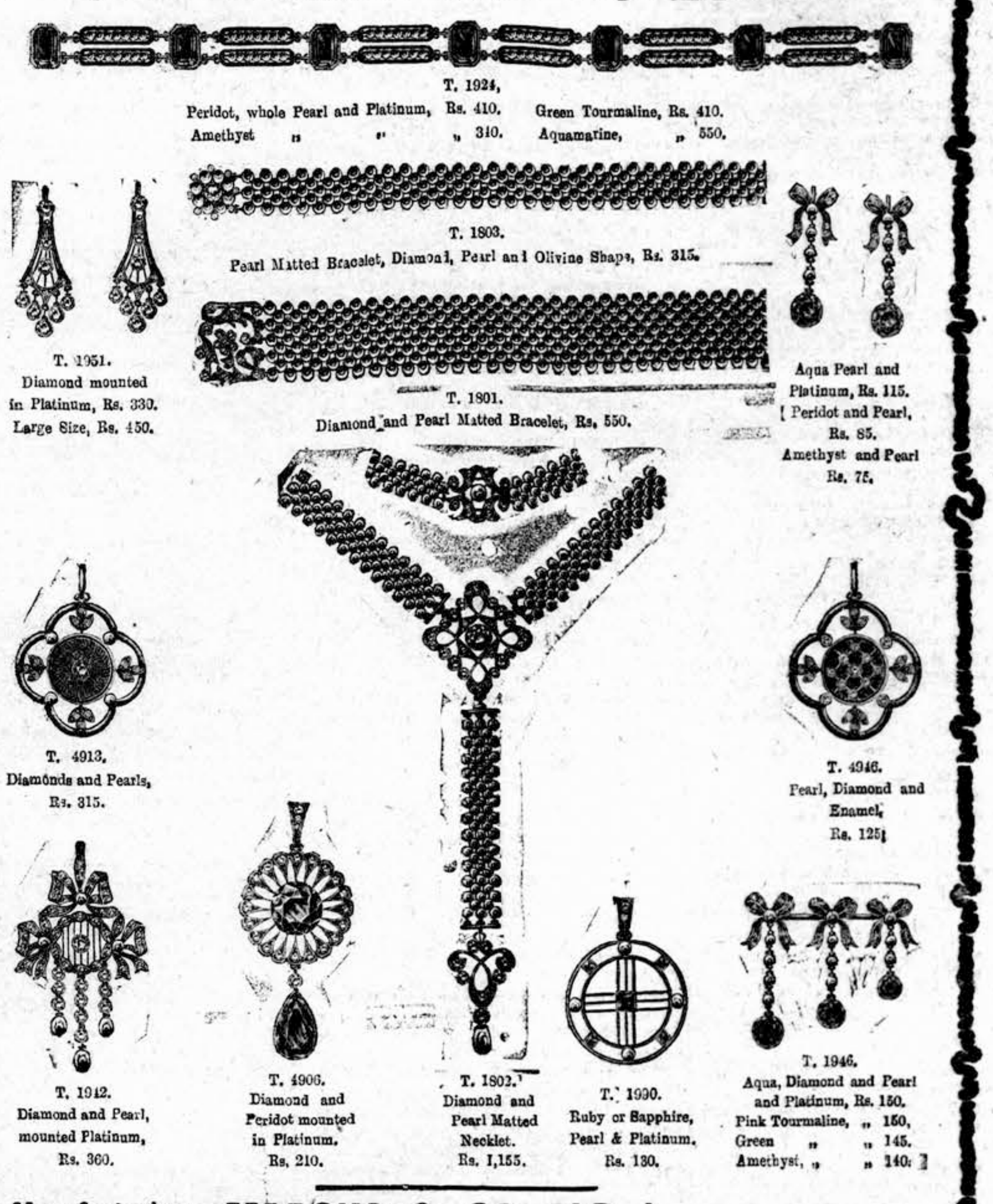

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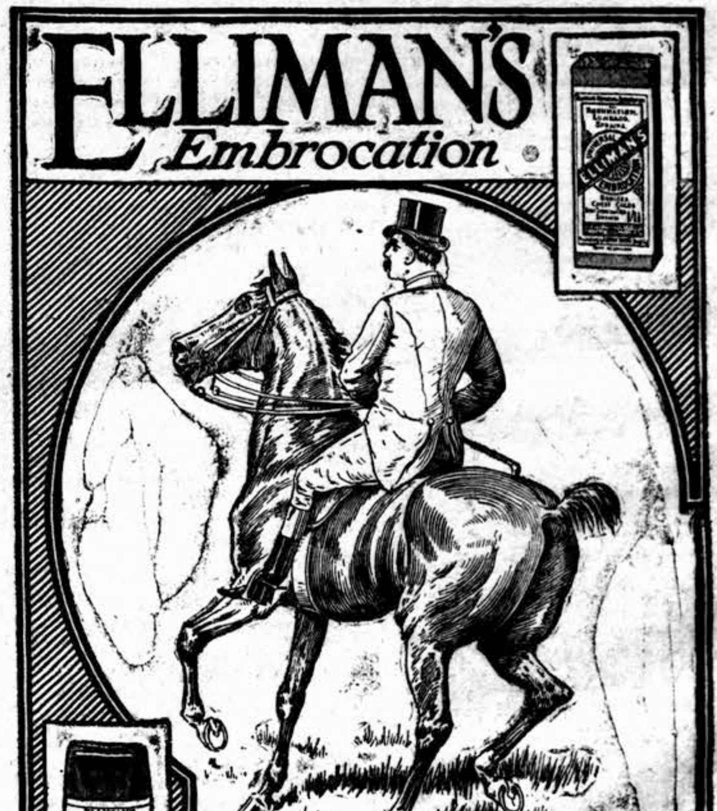

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